

## Adams &amp; Huntinger

Butchers

We pay highest possible

Cash

prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry &amp; Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

COME TO

VANCOUVER

"The Summer and Winter Playground of Canada"

MILD - BALMY - PLEASANT

YOU have earned a winter holiday. Spend it in Vancouver where it is mild and comfortable—where the great out-of-doors welcomes you. In Vancouver you'll find no cold, harsh winds nor storms. Vancouver is the ideal place in all Canada to spend your winter holidays—away from all severe climatic conditions. Vancouver is mild, balmy and pleasant all the year round.

Spend a Holiday in Vancouver!

Here you will find a wealth of attractions in the very heart of a scenic wonderland. Excellent hotels, inexpensive homes and apartments near the district of metropolitan stores and theatres.


Vancouver invites you to spend your holiday with her.

Send for booklet describing climate and attractions. It will be sent you FREE.

J. REGINALD DAVISON, Industrial Commissioner

Suite 203, City Hall

Vancouver, B. C.

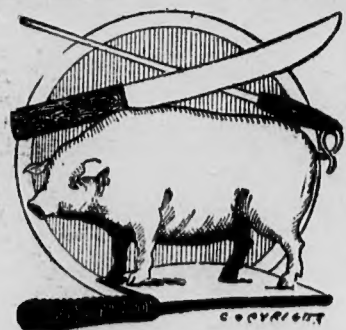


**Safety First**  
Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

**"Ship to Shubert"**  
the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Price and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

**A. B. SHUBERT, Inc.** Dept. C74, CHICAGO, U.S.A.



N. WEICKER

DEALER IN

Live Stock and Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY

WILL HAVE A CAR OF

Fish

About January 1st

Send in your order now—want to sell fish out of ear.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Never fails. Buy it now. It may save life.

## Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 held at Olds, Alta., on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1917.

All the members of the Council elected for the year 1917 were present and sworn in as follows: Geo. Metz, H. E. Pearson, Wm. Rupp, Thos. A. Leach, David McCuen, W. E. Flinn.

David McCuen, Reeve for the year 1916 called the meeting to order at 2 p.m. and thanked the Council for the hearty support they gave him during the past year and announced that he would not be a candidate for the Reeves chair for the year 1917.

Moved by Councillor W. E. Flinn that H. E. Pearson be elected Reeve for the year 1917. Carried.

Mr. D. McCuen then vacated the chair in favor of the Reeve elect.

Moved by Councillor D. McCuen that Wm. Rupp be deputy Reeve for the first six months of the year 1917. Carried.

The minutes of the meeting held on December 16th, 1916, were then read and adopted on motion of Councillor McCuen. Carried.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Alberta Association of Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities announcing the dates of the next meeting February 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1917 and giving a general outline of the programme.

Moved by Mr. Flinn that the Municipality pay its membership fee of \$10 to the association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Flinn that Mr. McCuen and Secretary-Treasurer Brusco be delegates to the Convention of L.I.D. and Rural Municipalities and that their expenses be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pearson that if any member of the Council wishes to attend the Convention of L.I.D. and Rural Municipalities that their expenses be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pearson that J. M. Reed be appointed auditor for the Municipality at the rate of \$50 per audit. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that the Secretary renew the fire insurance policy on the office furniture and fixtures. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that the Reeve be paid at the rate of \$4 per day and 10c per mile and Councillors at the rate of \$3 per day and 10c per mile for attending Council meetings and that the Reeve and Councillors be paid at the rate of \$3 per day and 10c per mile for supervision of road work. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Flinn that the following rates be paid for labor during 1917.

25c per hour for man.  
50c per hour for man and team.  
75c per hour for man and two teams.

35c per hour for grader man when it is necessary to hire one. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Pearson that all labor pay cheques issued to rate-payers of the Municipality be held by the treasurer to be applied on payment of taxes. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that the Reeve and Secretary-Treasurer be hereby authorized to pay for the following as the occasion may arise.

Notes and interest thereon when the same may become due; transfer of school funds from the general account to the school taxes trust account; payments from time to time to the school districts up to the 1917 demands; educational taxes due the provincial treasurer; Secretary-Treasurer's salary monthly. Carried.

A few accounts and labor pay sheets left over from 1916 were ordered paid.

Moved by Mr. Flinn that this Council do now adjourn to meet at the Olds Agricultural School on Saturday, March 3rd, 1916.

## The Curlers

A meeting of the curlers was held at the curling rink on Thursday, January 4th, to select men for the different rinks, appoint skips and arrange for curling nights, etc.

Wednesday and Saturday will be open nights and any members wishing to play on these nights can arrange for special games or choose as they see fit.

All games will be called at 8 o'clock sharp.

It is to be hoped that all will turn out on their respective nights and make curling a success.

The following rinks have been selected with the first name on each rink as skip.

No. 1—G. B. Sexsmith, J. V. Berscht, J. Mjolsness and W. Doran.

No. 2—H. W. Chambers, G. Harrison, P. Thompson and W. Durrer.

No. 3—J. Reed, A. Brusco, Geo. Whigglesworth and H. E. Osmond.

No. 4—Dr. Clarke, Rev. D. H. Marshall, E. E. Freeman and John Adams.

No. 5—Wm. B. Liesemer, August Fisher, G. Madden, and F. Williams.

No. 6—T. W. Cuncannon, Geo. Liesemer, P. R. Reed and Geo. Hunting.

No. 7—Sam Wood, Alex. Guy, James McGehee and N. T. Purcell.

No. 8—A. G. Studer, Dr. W. G. Evans, Geo. Alden and T. W. Halligan.

The following is a complete schedule of games to be played and for guidance of the skips.

January 18th—Geo. Sexsmith vs. H. W. Chambers, W. G. Liesemer vs. T. W. Cuncannon.

January 19th—J. M. Reed vs. Dr. Clarke, S. Wood vs. A. G. Studer.

January 11th—Geo. Sexsmith vs. J. M. Reed, H. W. Chambers vs. Dr. Clarke.

January 12th—W. G. Liesemer vs. S. Wood, T. W. Cuncannon vs. A. G. Studer.

Jan. 15th—Geo. Sexsmith vs. Dr. Clarke, W. G. Liesemer vs. A. G. Studer.

January 16th—J. M. Reed vs. T. W. Cuncannon, H. W. Chambers vs. S. R. Wood.

January 18th—Geo. Sexsmith vs. W. G. Liesemer, H. W. Chambers vs. A. G. Studer.

January 19th—J. M. Reed vs. S. Wood, Dr. Clarke vs. T. W. Cuncannon.

January 22nd—Geo. Sexsmith vs. T. W. Cuncannon, H. W. Chambers vs. W. G. Liesemer.

January 23rd—J. M. Reed vs. A. G. Studer, Dr. Clarke vs. S. Wood.

January 25th—George Sexsmith vs. S. Wood, H. W. Chambers vs. T. W. Cuncannon.

January 26th—J. M. Reed vs. W. G. Liesemer, Dr. Clarke vs. A. G. Studer.

January 29th—Dr. Clarke vs. W. G. Liesemer, H. W. Chambers vs. J. M. Reed.

January 30th—Geo. Sexsmith vs. A. G. Studer, T. W. Cuncannon vs. S. Wood.

## Born

MERNER—On Sunday, December 31st, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Merner, a daughter.

**PAY When You Graduate**  
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

## New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,250.95  
Collections, P. R. Reed.... 39.05  
1,289.95

## Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 70.00  
Ladies of Springside, per Mrs. Orle, proceeds from sale of quilt..... 10.25  
80.25

## Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$ 67.80

## BUSINESS LOCALS

## 3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**WANTED AT ONCE**—A janitor for office work. Apply to Drs. Evans & Rose.

**APPLICATION** for renewals of the National Trust Co's mortgages can be had at our office, and new applications received. \$200,000 to be placed on loans. G. B. Sexsmith, agent for Canada Life & National Trust Loan Companies, Didsbury.

**FOUND**—A dark fur coat found near old Neapolis store. Owner can have same by applying to Mrs. R. C. Oldham and paying advertising expenses.

**FOR SALE**—A few cows to freshen soon. Alex Hendry, Didsbury, Phone 1903.

**LOST**—A gold watch, between Liesemer's hardware and Howe's lumber yard. Finder please return to Pioneer office and receive reward.

**LOST** during Christmas week, a black Cocker Spaniel Bitch, about six months old. Anyone returning her to Mr. E. E. Freeman, Didsbury, will receive a suitable reward.

## NOTICE

All accounts due the firm of Rumball & Hyndman are requested to settle same with Mr. H. Hyndman, on or before Saturday, January 20th, 1917.

MR. H. HYNDMAN

# UNION BANK OF CANADA

## Co-operative Saving

is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the interest accrues to the credit of both. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

## W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone Central

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

## SCOUT ORDERS

The Wolf-Fox patrols only meet at the club room at 7.30 on Friday evening. If the weather permits there will be a dispatch run, if not, both patrols will take physical exercise under the instruction of Instructor Watson.



## Best Nerve Specialist In England Was Consulted

But Nervous System Failed to Respond to Treatment Prescribed

Nervous disorders frequently result from injury to the nerves in accidents or because of the shock to the system.

The writer of this letter was injured in a mix-up with some colts, remained unconscious for three weeks, and in spite of continued treatment in hospital could not obtain restoration of the internal nerves which control the action of the digestive and other vital organs. He travelled to Europe and consulted England's greatest nerve specialist. Relief was only temporary, in spite of many treatments used.

His letter gives the facts briefly and tells how he was finally cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Can you imagine any more severe test of this great nerve restorative?

Mr. Henry F. Venn, Cefu Ranch, Malakwa, B.C., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has restored my nervous system and given me new health."

Having met with a severe accident seven years ago, from which I was unconscious and which left my nerves in a very sore plight, I was treated by doctors galore and consulted one of the greatest nerve specialists in England, but nothing seemed to do me much good. Hypophosphites and, in fact, all and every kind of nerve mixture in almost every form was used, but never with more than temporary benefit.

"But Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has acted very differently, for it has built up my nervous system until I feel like my old self again. If this medicine will do for others what it has done for me, I shall not regret having written this letter. I have recommended the Nerve Food personally to many, and shall always esteem it its great restorative value."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

### Cost of Plowing

It has been estimated that it requires approximately 10 horse-power hours to turn an acre of land. When the team goes at a good speed, one plow will turn about two acres in 10 hours. This will require that the horses travel 176 feet per minute and exert a continuous pull of 375 pounds or 187.5 pounds per horse.

According to statistics compiled by the United States government, horse labor costs 12 1/2 cents per hour. At this rate 10 hours' work will cost \$1.25, which may be said to be the average horse cost of plowing an acre.

### Reims Cathedral Falling

The Germans are having their revenge on the Cathedral of Reims for their losses at Verdun. They have re-taken to shelling the historic structure. The other day the 1,000th shell struck it. The buttresses are giving way, and if the shelling continues the building is bound to fall entirely. Working parties, who were endeavoring to repair the breaches caused by the fire of the enemy, were aimed at. The unimpaired conduct of the enemy has been reported to the Pope, who has appealed to the Kaiser to give instructions to stop this vandalism.

Won Fame on Its Merits. — The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

"That horse of yours interferes," "Wal, he ain't interferin' with you, is he?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A United States Chamber of Commerce is about to be organized in the City of London. A similar institution has been in operation in Paris for twenty years.

### The Annotated Guide

C. P. R. Publication That Keeps a Record of the Progress of the West

No publication issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway is better known all over the world than the "Annotated Guide," describing every station along the line. Issued originally at the suggestion of Sir William Van Horne, it has passed through many editions and is now a fair-sized book owing to the great increase in the extent of the railway system. It is interesting to look over the early issues to see how Canada has progressed. In 1888, for instance, Winnipeg had a population of only 25,000, Fort William 1,400, Regina 800, Calgary 2,400, Lake Louise had not been discovered, and Vancouver was proud of its 5,200. Indian Head was famous for the Bell Farm, of which the "Annotated Guide" remarks: "The furrows on this farm are usually ploughed four miles long, and to plough one furrow outward and another returning is a half day's work for a man and team. The work is done with an almost military organization, ploughing by brigades and reaping by divisions." Toronto is described as "distinctly western in its activity and energy."

### CHILBLAINS

Rapidly and Quickly Cured with  
**EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**  
For Sale by All Dealers  
DOUGLAS & Co., Proprietors, Napanee, Ont.

### Wisdom

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after one's own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, can keep with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

### SURGICAL MAGNETS.

In the hospitals of England magnets have been developed that will draw fragments of shrapnel to the surface from a depth in the flesh of even six inches, and steel-jacketed bullets have been drawn out from a depth of more than two inches.

At the Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., are many such wonderful electric machines, high frequency currents, X-ray, violet rays. Then Dr. Pierce has equipped the Sanitarium with every known device to aid the sick and in the Surgical Department every instrument and appliance approved by the modern operator. The permanent cure of rupture is accomplished here without pain and with local anesthesia. Gravel removed in many cases without pain and the patient can return home cured in a few days.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, nearly half a century ago, devised and used two prescriptions which were almost unfailing. They were made without alcohol or narcotics, extracted from roots and herbs by using pure glycerine. The ingredients are made public.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a tonic and blood purifier that cures pimples, blotches, sores, humors, eruptions and diseases of the skin. Nothing stands as high to-day in the estimation of thousands of women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—this is a soothing nerve. For girls about to enter womanhood, and for the days of middle age, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription should always be on hand. In liquid or tablets. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, cloth-bound, sent free to you on receipt of 50c for stamps. Customs duty and mailing prepaid.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little Liver Pills. These tiny sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules—the easiest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.

"Yes, my wife's gone to the Thousand Islands."  
"How long for?"  
"Well, I advised her to spend a day on each island."

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
BAYARD MEMULIN,  
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
MRS. W. A. JOHNSON,  
Walden, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.  
Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

Diana: I hope when you marry, Aubrey, it will be a love match.  
Blaise Brother: My dear Di, of course it will—with a wealthy girl—Judge.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Casey: Phwat's a bank?  
Maloney: Well, it works like this. For instance, Oi put money in an' ye draw it out.

Casey: But how does the bank make anything?  
Maloney: Sure, they either knock down part of phwat Oi put in or short-change ye on phwat ye draw out.

Spots on painted walls come off—easily—when you use

## Old Dutch



### A New Winter Wheat

A new winter wheat has been developed by selection at Kansas Agricultural College. The variety selected from was Turkey Red, but the selection, known as P 762, has given an average yield of 30.7 bushels per acre for six years, as compared with 26.5 for the parent variety. In the extremely unfavorable season of 1912, when wheat winter-killed severely in Kansas, it produced forty-eight per cent. more than the Turkey.

### THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada—many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four children a world of good. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Manager (to critics after the show): Be as charitable as you can, boys! Remember that tonight's receipts go to the starving Belgians, and that none of the cast has had a square meal for two months.

"Perkins is down and out, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes—he told me the other day he was paying cash for everything."

### Professional Prevarication

Physician to wife (upon receiving invitation to join three fellow-practitioners in a rubber of bridge): Here I am, dear, called away again. Appears to be a difficult case, too. There are three other doctors on the spot already.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

### Very Likely

The case concerned a will, and an Irishman was a witness. "Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when alone?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"The fact is," said Pat, dryly, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."—London Saturday Journal.

Miller's Worm Powders will purge the stomach and intestines of worms so effectively and so easily and painlessly that the most delicate stomach will not feel any inconvenience from their action. They recommend themselves to mothers as a preparation that will restore strength and vigor to their children and protect them from the debilitating effects which result from the depredations of worms.

### Blue-Eyed the Best Workers

The people who have always thought of the blue-eyed girl as the sweet, gentle, little person by comparison with her black-eyed sisters will be surprised to learn that the blue-eyed type is the best worker in the ammunition factories.—Baltimore Star.

## Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days.

They do their duty.

Cure

Constipation,

Biliousness,

Indigestion,

and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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# THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE KARLUK DESCRIBED BY ARCTIC EXPLORER

BARTLETT'S STORY OF HARDSHIP AND HEROISM

Master of the Flagship of Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition Unfolds in a Graphic Manner the History of the Momentous Trip Undertaken after Loss of his Ship

When Captain Robert A. Bartlett sailed out of the navy yard at Esquimalt, British Columbia, as master of the Karluk, the flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition, on June 17, 1913, he wrote to a friend at Boston: "This will have the North Pole trip beaten to a frazzle."

And it did. For two reasons it proved to Captain Bartlett himself to be the most momentous trip of his life. First, because the Karluk, which was an old whaler, was not built for withstanding ice pressure; and secondly, because the winter of 1913-14 was unprecedented in the annals of Alaska.

The financing and direction of the expedition had been originally undertaken by the National Geographic Society; but the Canadian Government felt that since the country to be explored was Canadian territory it was only fitting that the expedition fly its flag and be financed from its treasury. And so, at the earnest request of Canada's Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the National Geographic Society relinquished its direction.

The main work of the party aboard the Karluk was to be the exploration of the region lying west of the Parry Islands, and especially that portion lying west and northwest from Prince Patrick Island. If land were discovered a base was to be established on it, but if ice were encountered, then the party was to work round to the southwest corner of Prince Patrick Island, or, failing that, to the west corner of Banks Island.

On June 17, 1913, the Karluk left Esquimalt and made for Nome, where she stayed until July 13. The next day she reached Port Clarence, and after staying there some thirteen days to make final preparations started out on the great voyage. She made two stops further north for trading purposes, and then continued on her journey, encountering the first ice about August 1. Misfortunes seem to have begun early, for seven days after meeting the first ice the Karluk was caught in the pack and it was found impossible to use the engines. However, the vessel got free from the pack ice some days later and managed to get as far east as Lion Reef, and here, by the end of August, she was caught and frozen in.

The freezing in of the Karluk put back the work of the expedition, which by this time should have reached Herschel Island; it meant a year's delay, for they would have to wait until the next summer before the ice would break up. It meant, too, the serious problem of providing a winter's supply of fresh meat for thirty-one human beings.

On September 20 Stefansson and a party set out to obtain caribou and fish. Before starting out he left with Captain Bartlett a letter of instructions, with directions what to do if the ship should be driven from its position by storms. Five days later a terrific gale sprang up, the ice began to move, and finally the vessel began to drift, wedged in on all sides by masses of ice.

The drift continued and the Karluk was at the mercy of the masses of moving ice. In October she was drifting along in a northeasterly direction, and the ship's company prepared for an extended stay on the moving ice. They set up winter quarters on board and made themselves as comfortable as possible during the gales which blew continuously through October and November.

The sun disappeared on November 11 and the ship's party set about making the best of the long arctic winter. Watches were arranged, work, recreation, and exercise all had their allotted place, and on Christmas Day the party indulged in sports on the ice. It was Captain Bartlett's fourth Christmas in the arctic, and he calls to mind other Christmases he spent in the polar regions. The Christmas dinner was a merry affair and the menu plentiful and varied.

But during the night of New Year's Day ominous crackings were heard throughout the ship—it was the ice pressure asserting itself. Ten days after this a great crack appeared in the vessel, and the men prepared to leave her. There was a rush to save all the stores possible, and they were just in time, for on January 11, 1914, the Karluk sank in thirty-eight fathoms of water.

In the camp that was set up near the locality of the wreck the party spent the winter, following the routine set up on board the vessel. Captain Bartlett tells, with a liveliness of detail, of the activities of the company of shipwrecked explorers; of the parties that set out to make the landward journey, and of the final migration of the whole company to Wrangell Island.

It was a long, painful journey, but by March 12 land was reached. The expedition was lost, however, and

Captain Bartlett felt that assistance must be obtained at whatever cost, and the risk was undertaken by him, as being responsible for the safety of all those who had been placed in his care by Stefansson. So on March 18, accompanied only by a young Eskimo and with one sledge and seven dogs, he set out to get news of the disaster before the authorities at Ottawa.

Now begins a wonderful tale of travel across the ice. Captain Bartlett started out and walked over the frozen seas 200 miles to the Siberian coast, and then for another 500 miles eastward to get a ship for Alaska. The journey took the two men over two months; it was a trip never accomplished before by any man, an adventure on which untold dangers and sufferings were experienced.

But at last Captain Bartlett and his companion reached Alaska, and on May 29 he telegraphed to Ottawa from St. Michael's for assistance. On July 13 he made the return trip to Wrangell Island in the Bear, the United States revenue cutter on arctic service. But the Bear had to put back into Nome for coal supplies after nearly reaching Wrangell Island, then she resumed her voyage of rescue.

On September 8, a schooner was sighted near the locality in which the shipwrecked party had been left. It was the King and Winge, and the Karluk party was found on board. They had been rescued by the schooner, all but three, who had died at Wrangell Island camp, and by October 24 the whole company had returned safely to Nome.

This is the story which Captain Bartlett relates in the book "The Last Voyage of the Karluk," with an earnestness that comes only from one who has fought with the stern forces of nature in the frozen seas. Yet it is touched here and there with a humor that lights up the grim perils of the arctic regions.

## British Determination

Paris Writer Pays Strong Tribute to Britain

One easily understands the rage of Germany against England; the Germans know well that it is England that has broken the arch. We French have reason to be proud that we were able to halt the invasion at the Marne, writes a French author. The Russians have also the right to attribute to themselves a large part in the victory when they cast up the balance sheet of their sacrifice of men. Each of the other allies will have his share in the glory of the overthrow of the danger which menaced Europe.

But should we have arrived at the present point without England? Imagine England neutral! Picture to yourself the German fleet mistress of the seas in August, 1914! Should we have had Italy with us? Without the mastery of the seas, without the factories and English coal, what would have become of the allies? German hegemony over Europe would have been established.

It is the glory of England that in these later centuries she has always been in opposition to that one of the continental powers which at any particular time aimed at the domination of all Europe. When with the impartiality of history, when passions have died down, we envisage the role of England in the past, are we not obliged to recognize that she has always acted as a balance and as a born defender of the liberty and independence of the European nations?

Is it not a glory given to all the world to have merited the hate of all the peoples who, in the course of the centuries, at their hour of madness, have tried to impose by arms their domination upon Europe?

England is accustomed to permit—without flinching, without wincing, without troubling herself—the adversary she holds by the throat to exhaust against her his powerless rage. Nothing stops her, neither temporary reverses nor the length of the efforts she must make. The Germans have thought, at times, that one or another of the allies might relinquish its efforts, but there is one enemy upon whom they know that they cannot reckon for a moment of feebleness, and that is England.

## Eastern Pure-Bred Stock Imported

A shipment of 105 head of pure-bred stock was made from Ontario into the western provinces recently. Cattle, horses, sheep and swine were included, and were assembled at Toronto under the direction of the Ontario government. All animals had to be registered before they were accepted for shipment.

Tommy (in the trenches, observing the sky above him thick with aeroplanes): "To think that I paid 'ari-a-crown at Endon to see two of 'em! Bust it!"—Tatler.

## Devilish Devices

Man-Killing Traps on the Battlefield Used by the Huns

The dropping of sugar-coated disease germs on Bucharest from Zeppelins is not at all inconsistent with the scientific methods that the German authorities are employing for deceiving and alluring civilians belonging to their enemies to death. A book in three volumes could be written packed full of these infernal tricks.

One of the very latest is the lachrymal shell, a new and frightful weapon of warfare introduced by the Germans. Considerable speculation has turned upon the nature of the tear-exciting substance employed. It is likely, says the "Lancet," that pepper has been used, judging from the reports of those who have been exposed to this baptism.

The tear-exciting constituent is probably capsaicin driven out of the pepper by heat. Common pepper, cayenne pepper, or the dried chilli gives off an extremely pungent vapor, which is absolutely irrespirable and exceedingly irritating. It is reported that the enemy is paying a very high price for pepper, and it has been assumed that the condiment was wanted for use in this way as an offensive weapon; but it is quite conceivable that paprika, or red Hungarian pepper, suits their purpose better.

Another of the Hun "novelties" was used for the first time against the Russians at Krevy. It is a liquid that kills, and is still something of a mystery. When this liquid was fired it produced the sensation of burning. It was not liquid fire, which is an old device on the Russian front, but something that did not openly flame. A man struck, say, on the arms was not disabled and on the second day thought lightly of the burn, but on the third day, or at latest on the fourth, he died. This new devilry produces clotting of the blood and consequent death.

A suffocating revolver, according to the correspondent of a Petrograd journal, is a new weapon which has been distributed among German officers. It is a small and well-made weapon, and when it is fired a small cloud of suffocating gas escapes from the cartridge instead of a bullet. The gas does not cause death, but those who inhale it become insensible for several hours.

It is stated that the Germans use this revolver for the purpose of obtaining prisoners near the Russian trenches, their obvious object being to compel these prisoners to divulge information as to what is going on behind the Russian lines. A week or two ago the Russians succeeded in capturing some of these revolvers, which have been brought to Petrograd.

Our own troops in France and Flanders not so long ago made acquaintance with man-traps in the enemy trenches. They are constructed on the principle of the old-fashioned rat-trap with powerful jaws that clasp together when a spring has been released. They are sufficiently strong to break the leg of a soldier who incautiously treads on the "platform" of the trap.

In dry weather this barbarous contrivance is covered up with loose earth. In wet weather it is concealed in the mud. Our troops, of course, have been warned of the existence of these devilish devices, and we believe the man-trap has not secured many British or French victims. But it is another example of "frithfulness" added to the long reckoning which one day the cultured German will have to face.

Then they possess a variety of foods which it is asserted they have given to the wounded. It is reported from Copenhagen that the next device will be a gigantic attempt to poison the atmosphere over a wider area than has hitherto been conceived.

## School Lands Fetch

High Prices at Auction

Large Amounts Realized for Educational Purposes

About thirty-three thousand acres of school lands in the province of Alberta were sold recently by public auction. When Western Canada was first beginning to be settled up, the government made a generous endowment for the future of education by reserving two whole sections in every township (i.e., one-eighteenth of the total available land), the sale of which should principally defray the cost of education, thus greatly reducing the amount to be met by local taxation. As districts have been settled up, or the cause of education has needed financial assistance, these school lands have been disposed of.

At Sedgewick 16,636 acres were sold, and the price realized was in excess of \$20 per acre. The highest price fetched was \$50 per acre. At Provost, 17,911 acres were sold at an average of over \$14 per acre, the highest being \$36.

Purchasers were confined almost entirely to farmers in the localities concerned.

At two sales of school lands in the province of Saskatchewan, lands in the Blaine Lake district ranged from \$7 to \$52 per acre. Over one hundred parcels of land sold at Biggar, prices ranging as high as \$35 per acre.

Tell a plump girl she's getting fat and see what happens!

# THE WEST MUST ULTIMATELY TURN TO DIVERSIFIED FARMING

GRADUAL EVOLUTION OF FARMING METHODS

Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture Speaks of the Advantages of Mixed Farming over the More Hazardous Plan of Those Who Confine Their Operations to Wheat Raising

Before an audience of business men in Moose Jaw, Dean Rutherford of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, gave a clear outline of the changes that have taken place in farming in the past century and of the rapid advances now being made in the West. His particular object was to show the advantage of diversified farming over grain growing.

"So great has been the transformation of the past hundred years," said Dean Rutherford, "the people of 1800 would not know what the farmer of today is doing when working on the land. There has been a wonderful development of machinery, new seeds and plants and immense improvement in animals."

He then pointed out the condition which existed in England at one time, when the proper rotation of crops was not understood, before the feeding of stock was brought to a scientific basis. Yet in spite of science there was the high cost of living. The speaker said he could remember the farm in Ontario where everything that was needed to maintain life and health was grown and made on the farm, and the only cash product was potash, which was sold at the nearest market and the money used to pay the taxes. That, he considered, was "mixed farming."

Yet one farm he knew, which had been "mixed farmed," today had a handsome dwelling not forty feet from the old log house of the original owner, and a grandson ran the farm. He had been educated at college, and was now conducting his farm as a highly specialized dairy farm. He raised many times per acre what his grandfather did and the farm was more fertile than in its virginity. This man knew the business side of farming. His grandfather and his father followed farming as an employment, while the son made it a business on scientific lines.

In Saskatchewan, he considered it a good sign for the future when the men of the city began to turn their attention to farming. The mines would play out and the forests be depleted, and yet agriculture would be the basic industry. Saskatchewan he considered one of the most wonderful estates God had ever given man of development and it therefore devolved on those living in the province to put the best they had into the development of it. Besides being rich in soil, the Province of Saskatchewan had a climate adapted to wheat growing. Men were coming from the States, buying and leasing the land to grow wheat, for they knew that wheat is the province's best crop.

The speaker then turned to the evolution of agriculture in Wisconsin and Southeast Minnesota. In 1850 the total wheat crop of the latter state was 1,410 bushels, in 1880 it had jumped to 34,000,000, and in 1900 to 81,000,000. The process of development was just the same as Saskatchewan, with the exception that it had not been with such spectacular rapidity. Last year, off six and one-half million acres in Saskatchewan, there had been a world's record crop, the railways already estimating that it was an average of 27 1-2 bushels per acre, the largest of any country in the world.

Yet today, in one county of Minnesota, there was less wheat being grown than 20 years ago. The soil was just as rich and the farmers just as intelligent. What was the reason of the change? A trip through the county would show creameries, silos, fields of alfalfa, clover and other feed crops for cattle and pigs. The land had become too valuable to grow wheat. Wheat is extensive farming, said the speaker, while the Minnesota farmers had come to intensive farming, with more expert labor. This province will change the same, the speaker said, and to illustrate this he referred to the fact that already there was a sign of the change in the southeastern portion of the province. The farmer was finding that to pay the interest on his investment and equipment he had to adjust his labor and his capital. It was not being done quickly. Today the farmer in this province, if he was thinking it out rightly, was, after paying his creditors, investing something in stock. He was not stopping wheat growing, but was doing something to reduce the cost of living.

If he was advising, he would say buy stock, if you can get the right kind of a bargain. The farmer would find neighbors who had stock at this time of the year who were willing to dispose of a few heifers, or some ewes or brood sows, to the man with the cash. However, this year was not one to buy stock, because it was so high and grain was also high. The change would have to come about gradually.

The speaker said that he believed he would surprise his hearers when he said this Saskatchewan was sec-

he said this—Saskatchewan was second of livestock and its value.

He then told of the buying of Saskatchewan stock by ranchers and farmers in Montana, and how the representatives of men across the line were buying Saskatchewan livestock on the Winnipeg market, picking out the cream of what was shipped. He told of how the officials of the University became aware of this and the result was that a representative was placed on the market and during the month of October 6,000 head of stock from the province was sold on the Winnipeg market and shipped back to buyers in Saskatchewan, and the present month would see a larger number.

By adopting diversified farming the farmer would have money coming in all the year round. Wheat growing was a hazardous task at the best and the growing of livestock made it less hazardous. The livestock market in the province was the great problem as yet, however.

## Benefits from Drinking Water

Two Quarts Every Day Is Not Too Much for a Natural Person

The often debated question of whether or not we should drink water with our meals is again brought before the public, this time by Professor Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., professor of physiological chemistry at Jefferson Medical College, writing in the Ladies' Home Journal.

A normal person is advised to drink all the water he cares for with his meals. The result of many tests has shown that the drinking of even large quantities of water at meal time is very desirable. The food is more readily digested and its digestion products are more quickly and completely absorbed. Various materials are flushed out of the system and harmful bacteria do not thrive so well in the large intestine.

For a person who is not normal, who has ulcer of the stomach or trouble with his kidneys, Prof. Hawk counsels the advice of a physician before much water is taken with the meals. Some types of kidney disorder have been shown to be benefited by drinking water. Other types might possibly not be so benefited.

Drinking water immediately before a meal is found to be good because it causes the appearance of digestive fluid in the stomach. Although Prof. Hawk states that water at a temperature of 60 degrees is best for drinking, he does not share the strong popular prejudice against ice water. The stomach warms it up to body temperature in 20 minutes, he says. But if you are stout and do not wish to gain flesh, look out! The drinking of water with meals makes one fat.

Drinking a glass of water in the morning is recommended because it stimulates the formation of fresh gastric juice. It also cleanses and refreshes the mouth, oesophagus and intestines.

In place of three pints of water, usually considered sufficient for a normal person to drink in a day, Prof. Hawk advises two quarts. Two glasses should be taken at each of the three meals, the remainder whenever one feels thirsty.

"The real merits of a mineral water can be demonstrated only by actual tests upon men," says Prof. Hawk. "We have recently made such tests upon a thermal, alkaline, saline, mineral water. This water we found gave us very satisfactory results in derangements of the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts as well as in certain joint disorders."

Experiments failed to show any harmful results from distilled water drinking. He refutes the statements of some physicians to the effect that such water irritates the delicate lining of the stomach causing sometimes serious derangements, such as catarrh of the stomach.

Dr. Hawk concluded by smashing the old bogey that water dilutes the gastric juice. He has found by actual experiment that it leaves the normal stomach very quickly, in from 10 to 20 minutes. Instead, therefore, of diluting the gastric fluid, it remains only long enough to initiate the manufacture of larger quantities of the fluid, then quickly passes out.

Canada will have this year a surplus of 99,494,000 bushels of wheat available for export, according to the calculations of the Department of Trade and Commerce. This amount is arrived at by adding a carry-over from last year's crop of about 27,000,000 bushels to this year's (159,000,000 bushels), and deducting a ten per cent. loss in cleaning, 21,000,000 bushels for seed purposes, and about 50,000,000 bushels for home consumption.



## Business Principles Applied to Farming

### The Farmer Who Grows All His Own Foods Is Usually Prosperous and Independent

The first, middle and last legitimate business of every farmer is to provide a good living for himself and family. This good living means ample and comfortable shelter, proper clothing for all occasions, and an abundance of a variety of the best foods that can be produced directly and indirectly from the soil—vegetables, fruits, milk, cream, butter, cheese, perhaps honey, and eggs and meats.

The above list of foods can and should be produced on every farm in this country. Even cheese and honey are easily within the list of good things to eat that can be produced by every family living in the country. Until a few years ago no honey or cheese was produced on our farm, but now we have bees for honey and we make the very best of cheese with an ordinary lard press as a cheese press.

There is no end of good things to eat that can be grown in every garden on the farm, to be used in season and to be stored and canned for out-of-season use. The farm family that does not have from a dozen to a score or more of the best vegetables and fruits for home use is not half living up to the highest possibilities of country life. There is no valid excuse for any farm family going without or running short of milk, cream, butter, lard, eggs and meats of a variety.

It is the observation of the writer that almost every farmer who grows all of his own foods is prosperous and independent. The reason is evident; he keeps most of the cash earnings of the farm at home to meet necessary expenses for clothing, house furnishings, incidentals, and for improvements. He nearly always has some cash on hand because he is not continually spending for daily food.

Many farmers hold the mistaken notion that they can grow some field crop for cash to purchase meats and other foods. This mistake has forced hundreds of farmers to the wall and has kept thousands poor when they might have lived independent and comfortable. Buying any food that has been produced on the farm and passed through half a dozen other hands is poor business policy, to say the least. Why not produce these foods at home and save the profits that merchants and other dealers take off in big measure? Why sell hogs at seven cents and buy back lard at 14 cents and bacon at 20 cents, perhaps from the same hogs you sold six months before? Why make rich men presents of about one-half your earnings? But farmers are generous, that's all.

Farmers, of all people, need an abundance and a variety of rich and wholesome foods, as they work hard with both hands and brain. All persons who are active in the open-air must have plenty of nourishment to be efficient workers, and to remain resistant and healthy. Food to the human body is like fuel to the engine, but it is more than this. It not only supplies energy for human action, but it supplies materials to rebuild bodily waste and to sustain growth, as with children. Farm children are invariably hearty eaters, and if they are supplied with an abundance and a variety of wholesome foods they will grow to be large, strong, manly and handsome men and women. With poor food and short rations they cannot possibly develop into ideal adults. By instinct the child knows when its bread is buttered, and the big and beautiful men and women of our country have not been strangers to meat and fresh eggs. They have known generous feeding.

## Thread Factory for Western Canada a Possibility

### Cultivation of Flax Makes Possible a New Industry

The possibility of going more largely into the culture of flax in the western provinces of Canada, on a scale that will permit the establishment of a branch thread manufactory at some point yet to be decided upon is now, says the Edmonton Bulletin, being investigated by Oliver Barbour, of the well-known Belfast firm of thread-makers. Mr. Barbour was recently in Edmonton and from there went on to the coast, where he is continuing enquiries into the opportunities for business in the way of flax growing. Both in Alberta and in British Columbia he has been favorably impressed with the prospects, and it is quite likely that in one province or the other a branch factory will eventually be established by his firm. Mr. Barbour finds the Canadian West very well adapted to the culture of flax. Most of the product used by the Belfast thread-makers is grown in Ireland, where their mill employs 9,000 hands, but industrial conditions there have become so uncertain owing to the war that new fields for operation are being investigated.

### One Change

"Does your husband love you as well as he did when you were first married?"  
"He claims to, but he doesn't make such a fuss about it."

## Saving by Good Roads

### Sound Arguments in Favor of Good Country Roads

The cost of moving the products of the farm to the nearest market or distributing station depends upon the character of the roads over which they are hauled; if these roads are muddy and well-nigh impassable at certain seasons, all the money spent on expensive highways between the cities, or highways spanning the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will not take off one penny of the excessive price when it now costs to move those products over the average country road.

Here is a little problem in road arithmetic which will be interesting to farmers. The road from Ames to Nevada, Iowa, has been improved with a reasonably hard surface. Before improvement it took 106 pounds, average draft, to pull a load of one ton. After improvement it took an average draft of 75 pounds to pull the same load in the same wagon. The saving in necessary pulling power, therefore, was 36 per cent. when the farmer used the harder surface road. These figures are from the United States Department of Public Roads, which made a dynamometer test on that particular road. Now the problem:

If the largest load a farmer could haul over that road was 50 bushels before it was improved, how much more can he haul now, with the same team and the same wagon? If it cost him 30 cents per load per mile to haul over the old road, how much does he save nowadays for the same size load?

The answers are both easy and interesting. The farmer who used to haul 50 bushels over the old road now hauls 68 bushels with the same team. He gets his hauling done 36 per cent. sooner, and therefore saves 36 per cent. of his time. If his time, and the service of his team, and the wear and tear on his wagon and harness are worth 30 cents per load per mile, and the United States Government says they are, he would save 10 cents per load per mile.

Now figure out how many loads you haul to or from town or shipping point, count the mileage for each load, and see, just for fun, how many dollars a year you would save if you had a concrete road from your farm to your shipping point.

## Germans Want Peace

### W. C. Bullitt a Recent Visitor to Germany, in Philadelphia Public Ledger

Peace is in the heart of every human being in Germany. The question one is asked most frequently by the Germans is, "How long do you think it will last?" Yet to judge from the newspapers one would think peace was the least of Germany's desires. Never a word about peace terms appears in the German papers. That is not because the editors do not think peace and talk peace from breakfast to night-cap, but because the moment a newspaper dares to hint at the terms Germany ought to take it is suppressed for a week. And that is rather costly.

The censor has put an absolute ban on peace talk. There is nothing about which he is so touchy, unless it be allusions to the possibility of Germany again sinking ships without warning. It was my intention to bring home from Germany notes on some scores of conversations on peace which I had had with representatives of every class in Germany. The censor, who let through all my notes in regard to the food shortage, the industrial situation and so on, removed from my papers nearly every word in regard to peace terms. The ban on peace talk extends so far that the teachers in the public schools who give talks on the war to their classes are forbidden absolutely to talk of peace or to allude to peace terms.

One reason for the censor's refusal to allow peace thought to be published is, of course, to create the impression outside Germany that there is no war weariness. Another reason is to prevent the individual German from realizing that everyone is as weary of the war as himself. Another is to preserve the peace at home. For, unless the censor restrained them, the supporters of the chancellor and the followers of von Tirpitz would spend much of their time libelling one another. Yet another reason is to prevent public opinion from crystallizing upon some definite set of peace terms which might prove unattainable. At present the German government is able to turn the stream of public opinion and of peace hopes in any direction it chooses.

### A Neat Turn

An eminent lawyer was once cross-examining a very clever woman, mother of the plaintiff in a breach of promise suit, and was completely worsted in the encounter of wits. Before sitting down, however, he turned to the jury and said:

"You saw, gentlemen, that even I was but a child in this woman's hands. What must my client have been?"

By this adroit stroke of advocacy he turned his discomfiture into a victory.—Boston Transcript.

The Kaiser (to his professor of frightfulness): These dastardly British tanks outrage all the decencies of civilized warfare. Why haven't we got some?—London Opinion.

## Boy Scout Notes

### Prominent Men Who Are Interested in the Boy Scout Movement

Close on one hundred men of prominence in religious, educational, commercial and public life of Canada have given their endorsement to the work of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada by becoming members of the Canadian General Council of this movement. The list is inclusive of the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces; Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, Canada's Prime Minister; Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec; Lord Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Mr. E. J. Chamberlain, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; Col. Sir Percy Sherwood, who is the Chief Commissioner of the association in Canada; Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, President of the Provincial Council for Ontario; Col. Noel C. L. Marshall, of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Mr. W. K. George, of Toronto, the Provincial Commissioner for the work in Ontario; Mr. C. W. Rowley, Winnipeg, Provincial Commissioner for Manitoba; Mr. A. H. Ball, Regina, Deputy Minister of Education in Saskatchewan, the Provincial Commissioner; Dr. A. H. MacKay, of Halifax, Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia; Sir Vincent Meredith, President of the Bank of Montreal; Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, C.M.G., chairman of the Ottawa and Ottawa Valley branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society; Lt.-Col. G. R. Starke, Montreal, Provincial Commissioner for Quebec; John A. Stiles, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of New Brunswick, and President of the Provincial Association in that province; Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh, Provincial Commissioner for Alberta; Rev. and Hon. T. R. Heneage, acting Commissioner and Honorary Provincial Secretary of the Association in British Columbia; Mr. Samuel M. Brookfield, Provincial President of the work in Nova Scotia; Most Rev. Archbishop Matheson, D.D., Primate of Canada; Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallon, D.D.; Rev. Murdoch Mackenzie, Rev. S. D. Chown, and many others.

Various services are being performed by Boy Scouts in Canada in connection with the badge which is given by this association for services in aid of the war causes. They are rendering every service possible in an effort to win one of the War Service Badges. In their quest for these badges the Boy Scouts of Winnipeg have stood on street corners for hours at a stretch selling special editions of newspapers to provide Christmas cheer for Winnipeg soldiers. Quite a number recently rendered valuable services in connection with the recruiting of the 100th Battalion of Winnipeg and were instrumental in securing quite a number of recruits for the battalion; ushering at Red Cross, patriotic and relief concerts, night after night, and they have also expressed their willingness to perform similar services whenever called upon. Boy Scouts in the vicinity of Toronto last summer came to the rescue of the Fruit Growers' Association and worked for weeks under service conditions gathering the fruit harvest. Then, too, within the last few weeks Boy Scouts all over Canada rendered various services in connection with the British Red Cross day, and were instrumental in securing a considerable amount of money in aid of this cause. In Manitoba last winter the Boy Scouts spent considerable time and effort in the manufacture of bird houses, which were later disposed of at the Audubon bird show in Winnipeg and the money realized voted to patriotic purposes. Various other instances could be related of services which have been performed by Boy Scouts since the beginning of the war. These services are being rendered day after day in every part of the Empire.

The Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts' Association have seen fit to modify the regulation with regard to the Twenty-eight Days' War Service Badge. Applications will be accepted on the basis of eighty-four hours instead of the original condition of twenty-eight days' service, of at least three hours per day being insisted upon. An opportunity will, under these conditions, be afforded to Boy Scouts generally, and particularly to those residing in the smaller centres to qualify for this badge. The rule governing the award of the One Hundred Days' War Service Badge will remain as it is.

### Mother's Cookies

When Mother's bakin' cookies the kitchen is so nice!  
I love to smell the ginger an' different kinds of spice;  
I like to go an' stay there; I kind of hang about;  
(Sometimes I get a cookie, sometimes I go without!)

But if I'm very quiet an' do not tease, you know,  
My Mother's sure to let me have a bit of cookie dough.  
An' then, I make a cookie-man. It is such lots of fun,  
Although he's very hard an' black when all his bakin's done;  
Most nobody will eat him! It's strange, but it is true,  
He never tastes at all at all as Mother's cookies do!

—Congregationalist.

Teacher: Now, children, here's an example in mental arithmetic. How old would a person be who was born in 1888?  
Pupil: Was it a man or a woman?

## A Cruel Joker

### The Harmful Effects of Many So-Called Temperance Beers

I see beer wagons driving around the streets and barrels being delivered at the hotels, and I am told that it is temperance beer and is not intoxicating. Let us examine it.

It contains two and a half per cent. of pure alcohol. That means each glass contains 1.60 drams of pure alcohol, which is equal to about a tablespoonful of common whiskey. There are lots of men that would not be visibly affected by a gallon of it, but there are many others who will be affected by one glass, and who will be made silly (poisoned) by two or three glasses. Science tells us that even the man who does not show any ill-effects from drinking a gallon of it is rendered less fit for work and less able to resist disease after he has taken only a few glasses. Then we should not forget the poor fellow who is made crazy far more by a single teaspoonful of whiskey. He constitutes the principal reason for the churches giving up the use of fermented wine.

So much for the alcohol, but what of the other poisonous substances contained in temperance beer? Science tells us that all malt liquors contain hop acids, lupulin, and various other preservatives. There must be a certain percentage of alcohol to kill the germs of fermentation; if not, other preservatives must be added which are injurious to the health. The weaker the beer in alcohol the more preservatives are required to keep it from spoiling. If preservatives are harmful in canned goods, and milk, which are used in small quantities, what must be the effect in beer, which is swallowed in such immense quantities?

Dr. W. S. Hall, Professor of Physiology in the Western University Medical School, Chicago, says: "Summing up the matter, we find that the man who uses a quart of beer daily expends enough for it to buy three loaves of bread for his family. He gets for himself a trivial amount of nourishment, worth half a cent., and takes into his system nearly two ounces of a narcotic poison, the influence of which is to make him less alert and therefore more amenable to accidents, to make him less fit for his work and to make him more likely to suffer from toxins and infections." This refers to beer which contains a little more than twice as much alcohol as our so-called temperance beer.

The American Issue of October 14th says: "Reducing the amount of alcohol in beer will not suffice, for alcohol is but one of many harmful ingredients. Let the brewers take out the Colomo Root, Vitroil, Salicylic Acid, Isinglass, Guinea Pepper, Plug Tobacco, and a few other things that go to make up this so-called 'liquid bread' and they may then be able to give the public a harmless drink."

And yet I see young boys standing at the bar treating one another to this combination of alcohol and poisonous drugs, innocently believing it to be harmless. Who is to blame for this cruel joker in the Ontario Temperance Act?—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

## Persia Badly Governed

### A Large Empire That Is Sadly Behind the Times

To Persia falls the lot of being one of the worst-governed countries in the family of nations. The Persians have been under a typically Oriental form of government for centuries. The average man takes no interest in his government. If you meet a Persian on the street and ask him "What is the name of your king?" he will answer: "The king's name is sacred and the common people are not supposed to know it, but ask the priest of the village, and he will tell you." I venture to say that less than half of the subjects know the name of their sovereign. They only know enough to obey "Shah-in-Shah," "the king of kings."

The government has never done anything that would make the inhabitants of Persia happy. Not a single mine or factory in Persia is operated, not a single hospital or public school is established by the government. In a country twice as large as the German empire, there are only 25 miles of railway, and these are owned and operated by a Belgian corporation.

Throughout the whole of Persia no modern agricultural implements are to be found. From the sowing of the seed to the threshing of the wheat, and from the weaving of a rug to the finishing of a pack-saddle, all the labor is performed by the hands of the weary peasant.—From "The Persia of Today," by Youl R. Mirza, in the American Review of Reviews.

### Object Lesson in Crop Rotation

At Ohio experiment station wheat grown continuously on the same ground has given an average yield of 7 1/2 bushels per acre for twenty years. In a five-year rotation it has given twenty-two bushels an acre where manure has been applied to the wheat crop, and in a three-year rotation, wheat following manured corn, the wheat itself receiving no manure, has averaged twenty bushels an acre.

Sapleigh: I love simple things above all else.

Miss Keen: I've noticed how self-satisfied you are, Mr. Sapleigh.—Ex.

## Wintering Idle

### Horses Cheaply

### Methods Followed With Success at Experimental Station

Below are given some results obtained at the Experimental Station, Cape Rouge, Que., in the cheap wintering of idle horses. The methods followed and the feeds used were such as to make the plan applicable to, and worth a trial in, practically all parts of the Dominion.

Help is scarce, high-priced, and oftentimes unreliable, so that larger implements and more working stock have to be employed. It is not always possible to buy a good team at a reasonable price in the spring, while it is often hard to get a decent figure for the same animals in the autumn. It would thus seem advisable, when the ground freezes, to lay aside, as it were, for the winter, all horses which are not absolutely required and to feed them as cheaply as possible without impairing their future usefulness.

To gather data upon this subject, an experiment was started at the Cape Rouge Station in 1911, and has been continued during five consecutive winters, with mares and geldings, some nervous, others quiet, aged five to eighteen years. It has been found that they fared well on a daily ration of one pound mixed hay, one pound oat straw, and one pound carrots or swedes for each one hundred pounds of their weight. Not only did they gain an average of twenty-nine pounds during the five months of the test, but they showed the following season that they had lost no vitality nor energy.

The rule generally followed was to gradually cut down the work, also the feed, from November 1 until November 15, when the animals under test were placed in box stalls. They never went out during the winter, with the exception of an occasional drive of a mile or so. On April 15, easy jobs were given to them and a small quantity of concentrates was allowed until by May 1 they could be under harness ten hours a day and were on full feed. These are important points not to be forgotten: to lower and raise the ration little by little, and to leave the horses practically idle.

If horses, due to a hard season's work, are in low condition, they should be fed up to their normal weight before being left aside for the winter, and enough exercise should be allowed during that period to prevent stocking. Another good thing is to give a purgative so as to clean out the system before the long rest. One should also remember that some animals are more restless than others and dissipate more energy, which means that more food will be required, so that the above mentioned quantities should be increased or decreased slightly, according to circumstances.

Mixed hay, for this purpose, can be of any grass or weed which horses will eat, must not be mouldy or musty, and should not be worth more than half of timothy. Roots may be carrots, mangels or swedes, though the first are always liked, and the two latter are sometimes refused at first, which requires skill on the part of the feeder to have enough eaten; if roots are not given, bran should form part of the ration, as animals at rest will soon get costive and will not thrive very well on dry roughages alone. Oat straw should be used, as it is more palatable than other sorts.

It was noticed at Cape Rouge that the legs of horses kept in box stalls, and fed as previously described, did not stock up. If there is no box stall, it is advisable to turn the animals out every day, when the weather permits, so that they may take some exercise. In this case, it is probable that somewhat more feed will be needed, to make up for the lost energy and heat. As to the number of times to feed, it seems that twice a day is sufficient, and that about the same quantity can be given both morning and evening.

### Tennis Player Like Tramp

Maurice E. McLoughlin, the lawn tennis champion, was talking about a player who had failed to make good.

"The man doesn't train," he said. "He won't work. He won't deny himself. His disposition is a good deal like the tramp's."

"Want a job diggin' potatoes?" a farmer asked a tramp.

"Yes," the tramp answered, "if ye mean diggin' 'em out o' gravy." —Chicago News.

### Natural Phenomenon

"This is the smallest fifty pounds of ice I ever saw," said the kitchen lady.

"Permit me to inform you, madam," said the high-brow iceman, "that the apparent smallness is due to the intense cold to which we subject our ice in the process of manufacture, thereby producing the closest contraction."—Boston Transcript.



# Why We Are Giving Up Our Dry Goods and Shoe Business

With every shipment of new goods the price is higher and the quality poorer, which makes the pleasure which we have enjoyed in the past in our business relations with our customers almost impossible. We have always been able to stand behind the goods we have sold, and as the time has passed when we are able to do this, we feel that we would rather retire from handling the above mentioned lines than to be selling goods to the public that we cannot recommend.

As we stated in our last week's ad, our stock was all purchased before the big advance, and we are giving our customers the benefit of our good fortune. The first week of our sale was a huge success. Many of the people in the district have availed themselves of the opportunities offered. We have a new list of bargains for this week, and we strongly advise our patrons to buy at least one year's requirements, as the prices for spring will be away in advance of any prices asked as yet, by the merchants. Our lists for this week are as follows:

## Prices Good For One Week, Starting January 13th

### LADIES WEAR

We have sold about one-half of the coats that we advertised last week but we still have a few exceptional bargains to offer:

4 only, reg. \$12 for - - \$5.00  
3 only, reg. 18 for - - 9.25  
4 only, reg. 25 for - - 12.50  
4 only, reg. 35 for - - 17.50

### Sweater Coats

25 only, Ladies' and Children's Sweaters, on sale at \$1.00 ea.  
3 only, Ladies Sweaters, reg. \$9.50 for - - \$4.75 ea.

### Shoes

25 Pr. only, Ladies' Shoes, reg. \$5 for - - \$3.50 pair  
15 only Ladies' House Slippers reduced to - - 95c pair

### Corsets

15 pr. only, of Corsets, reg. \$2.75, on sale at - - \$2.00

### Children's Underwear

100 Garments Children's Underwear, on sale at, per garment 35c

### STAPLE DRY GOODS

A few real bargains in heavy wool blankets and Comforters

3 Comforters only, reg. \$5 at \$2.90  
4 pr. only, Wool Blankets, reg. \$5 for - - \$4.00

8 pr. only, Wool Blankets, reg. \$6 for - - \$4.75

25 pr. only, Flannelette Blankets reg. \$1.85, reduced to - - \$1.45

1 piece only, Grey Flannel, reg. 60c for - - 35c yd.

1 piece only, Red Flannel, reg. 85c for - - 60c yd.

3 pieces only, of Coating, reg. \$2.75 for - - \$1.60 yd.

1 piece only, Red Felt, reg. \$1.25 for - - 75c yd.

Velveteen, all colors, reg. 65c for - - 45c yd.

8 pieces only, of Wrapperette, reg. 15c yd., reduced to 10c yd.

5 pieces only, Wool Dress Goods, reg. 85c, reduced to - 45c yd.

### MAN'S FURNISHINGS

#### Rubber Goods, Etc.

Overshoes, 1 buckle, reduced to per pair - - \$1.60

Overshoes, 2 buckle, reduced to per pair - - \$2.00

Gum Rubbers, 10 inch top, reduced to per pair - - \$2.75

Gum Rubbers, laced, reduced to per pair - - \$2.40

High Top Felt, per pair - - 95c

25 pr. only, Men's Tan Shoes, reg. \$5.50 for - - \$3.50

#### Heavy Wool Socks

Men's Heavy Wool Socks, extra value, reg. 40c per pair, on sale at 3 pairs for - - 1.00

#### Men's Fine Shirts

Regular \$1.50, reduced to each \$1.50 only, Work Shirts, reduced to - - 85c each

#### Men's Underwear

We have on sale about 100 suits of heavy ribbed underwear, good value at the marked price of \$3 per suit which we have reduced to per suit - - \$2.00

#### Sweater Coats

25 Sweaters only, reg. \$5 and \$5.50, on sale at - - \$3.75 each

#### Overalls & Smocks

We have a full range of sizes in Overalls and Smocks, which to replace today would cost us \$1.55. We are selling these at \$1.35, and strongly advise our patrons to lay in a stock as the price will go still higher.

#### Eastern Caps

A few of our Eastern Caps left at - - 95c each

#### Mackinaw Coats

Reg. \$7 for - - \$4.50  
Reg. \$9.50 for - - \$6.50

#### Men's Suits

Great Bargains in Men's Suits at - - \$9.25, \$14 and \$17.50

#### Winter Overcoats

We have about 12 Winter Overcoats left, which we are clearing at \$9, \$12.50 and \$15 each

All lines discontinued when out of stock.

Watch this space next week

# Williams & Little, Didsbury

Phone 42

THE STORE THAT SATISFIES

Phone 42



## How to Aim a Shotgun

WING-SHOOTING is of comparatively modern origin, says Chas. Askins, in *Outing Magazine*. A few hundred years ago very few birds were killed a wing, and those with a long barreled old flintlock that usually had double sights and was fired with what we should consider a slow pottering aim. Wing-shooting really dates from the invention of percussion caps in a practical form, about 1830, and the present style of shotgun shooting with both eyes open is of very modern origin.

Naturally the rifle method of aiming had its influence for a good many years, a full half century, in fact, long after the invention of breech-loading guns. The old manner of shooting a shotgun was to close one eye and squint low over the breech, theoretically never pulling trigger until the front bead was accurately aligned upon the target. Many an old veteran still speaks learnedly of "drawing a bead" on the game.

The author's wing-shooting career has been connected with the breech-loader only; in his first lessons, given by his father, the necessity of closing one eye if any accuracy of aim were to be attained, was strongly emphasized. In truth, the primer of gun firing was to learn to close one eye instantly and invariably preparatory to aiming, and the second principle was not to shut them both before pulling the trigger. If in those days any man had discovered that he could kill game by simply pointing his gun without closing his eye or seeing a sight, he would never have had enough courage to openly advocate such a system of gun aiming.

Doubtless the coming of nitro powder has had much to do with the development of our present snap bang fashion of shotgun shooting, yet due credit should be given to Doctor Carver, who is properly entitled to be called the father of modern wing-shooting. Probably no less wonderful shot than he could have had influence enough to have changed a style of shotgun aiming that was once universal.

The "one eye" method of sighting a shotgun is not altogether obsolete yet. Many a veteran sportsman has shot long and successfully in this way, and will not change; neither is there good reason why he should, for it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks, nor does he learn them quite so well as he knew the old. Nevertheless, it is true that few or no expert shots ever close an eye in aiming today, though some of them in effect sight exactly the same as though they did. The writer has followed the Carver scheme of gun pointing more years than he can remember, and among all his friends who shoot well, especially in the uplands, there are none who have any other method of aiming.

Many who point a gun without regard to sight or rib do it unconsciously. As an example, a shooting companion of mine who found difficulty in connecting with crossing birds concluded that a patent sight with three beads would assist him greatly. With a bird passing to the left he would use the right bead, and he figured to a mathematical nicety just how far ahead that would throw his charge. After a shot of the kind that usually troubled him, which he missed exactly as before, I asked him where he had held that off bead. He admitted blankly that he had never seen it, and neither could he remember ever seeing one of those three beads afterwards when making a quick shot, though they were big enough to enter a balloon. He soon threw the patent sight aside as being theoretically fine but practically worthless.

One eye sighting is distinctly slow, and is not adapted to killing game that in the nature of its flight is either imperfectly outlined or rapidly gets beyond range. One eye aiming implies that the instant the gun comes to the shoulder there shall be a pause in its movement, while the eye adjusts itself to the sight, or, as it is called, finds it. This focusing the eye upon the sight necessarily dims the vision of the human eye focusing perfectly both upon the gun sight and the game.

Notwithstanding this, the target can be seen, even though it appear shadowy, and the sight may be placed upon it accurately; indeed, if the game were not moving, or that shot was directed straight at it, with greater precision than any other way. But it occurs not infrequently that after you have paused to find the sight, the opportunity is gone, either the game cannot be seen again or not quickly enough to cover it before it escapes.

Furthermore, the principle involved in the one eye use of gunsights is that if they do not perfectly align with the target on the first attempt, withhold your fire and never pull trigger until sure of your aim. Naturally, this theory of obtaining a second and surer aim when needful is rarely put in practice in wing-shooting, and if it were the result would be a pottering inefficiency that would last through life. The gun-pointing shot doesn't do things that way, since nothing short of a house intervening would prevent his shooting exactly on time.

Finding the sights, whether with one or both eyes open, and putting the focused bead upon the target is beyond question the most accurate way of aiming a gun, as witness that it has been adopted by all riflemen who are obliged to do fine holding. The very finest sighting that I have ever seen done was accomplished with a telescope having a big leather blinder attached to the rear which entirely covered the left eye, thus permitting it to remain wide open without seeing anything. Using a sight of this kind shots can be called within one inch at two hundred yards. This means that at shotgun range of forty yards, a sighting error of one-fifth of an inch could be detected;

ed; the absurdity of such close sighting can be noted by recalling that a shotgun pattern covers at least thirty inches at the distance.

What is required in wing-shooting is no such hair-splitting aim, but that we cover the target with the utmost dispatch and pull on the instant—not a hundredth of a second sooner or later. Indeed, pulling a hundredth of a second too soon or the hundredth of a second too late will make more difference as to where our shot charge lands than any variation that can occur with the finest sight or no sight at all.

While I am opposed on principle to the advice learning to sight a shotgun with one eye shut or both eyes open, in fact to sighting the aim at all, believing that so taught he can never become a first-rate performer on all sorts of game, yet I have seen so much excellent work in wildfowl shooting by men who closed one eye or who focused on the sight that I hesitate to say it is not an effective style of firing at ducks or any bird of large size that is habitually outlined against the sky. In shooting of this kind the game is often seen while approaching, and allowance can be made for the time required to focus on the sights; neither is it requisite that the gun be handled with such rapidity as in upland work.

Success with wildfowl is more due to correct estimates of distance and speed of flight than to manner of aiming, and since there is never any question of being able to see the bird, even with half an eye, it is probable that any system of sighting or pointing the gun can be made about equally effective.

Two eye aiming, or binocular shooting, has all the advantages of closing one eye even for rifle firing while a distinctly clearer view of the target is obtained, and distances can be estimated more positively. All of us who were taught to close one eye can well remember that the instant we blinded the left eye to find the sight of the bird at once appeared to be a great deal farther away. I can recall that more than once when a boy I have shut the left eye and then decided that the quail was out of range, after which I opened both eyes and found it still well within reach.

It is no doubt true that with only one eye a gunner could finally learn to judge distances as well as though he had the use of both, but when from birth to age he used both eyes to see and estimate distances a million times to where he does once with an eye shut, it reasonably follows that he will do better work in the style in which he has been trained, even though that training were not with a gun. Therefore we can take it as a simple statement of fact that with both eyes open we can the most accurately estimate the distance that game is from us, and the speed of its flight, and the lead necessary to kill it. Moreover, we can secure equally as fine sight with both eyes open, either with shotgun or rifle, provided one eye alone governs the line of sight or is focused upon the sights.

This eye is then said to be the master eye, for the reason that the brain pays attention to what it is doing only. The other eye sees just the same, but of its vision the brain fails to keep any record.

Ordinarily it is supposed that the master eye has the stronger vision, which entitles it to govern, but this does not follow by any means. In shooting from the right shoulder the right eye controls, not because its strength is greater, but for the simple reason that the brain has been trained to register only what this eye sees. It may be the stronger eye or it may not, and neither would this make much difference unless its vision were extremely defective while that of the other was normal. Ninety-nine times in a hundred one eye governs the line of sight entirely because it has been trained to do this, and for no other reason.

The usual manner of testing the eyes for shooting is to hold up an object a proper distance from them and align it with a point beyond while keeping both eyes open. Now close the left eye, and if the alignment doesn't change the right eye governs, but if on shutting the left eye the line of aim swings to the left the wrong optic has been in control, and the student will have to begin training the right eye to assume the mastery or learn to shoot from the left shoulder. Either can be done, but it is much simpler and easier a rule to put the brain to making its records from the proper eye. It might be noted, in passing, that in case of an experienced shot no eye tests are necessary, for the one with which he has been accustomed to sighting is certain to govern.

The style of aiming with both eyes open may be exactly the same as with one closed; that is, the gun is brought up and there is a slight pause long enough for the eye to find the front sight, which is then placed upon the point of aim. The focusing of the eye upon the front sight, however, will probably not be so sharp as with the left eye shut, with the consequence that the vision of the game will be less dimmed. The man accustomed to aiming with one

**The Bowels Must Act Healthily.**—I most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. **Parmelee's Vegetable Pills** are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely as they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

eye closed may find it best to teach himself to shoot with both eyes open while still focusing upon the sight after his acquired fashion. However, this is not the favorite or most effective mode of two eye aiming. Modern wing shots have pronounced in favor of the Carver method of gun pointing.

While this style of shotgun aiming is of modern origin—in fact, originated with Doctor Carver—yet it is the oldest of all systems of directing a missile. It was used by the rock-throwers, the spear-throwers, the dart casters, and was brought to the greatest perfection by the long-bowmen. Shooting in this fashion an Indian will drive a penny from between a split stick with half his shots at fifty feet, or strike a running deer at three hundred, and doubtless the Anglo-Saxon bowmen were much better shots than any Indian.

Gun-pointing was the recognized manner of aiming of all our Western "bad men" and gun-fighters whose gun-play was entirely too rapid to be directed by any description of gun sights. In combined quickness and accuracy, from foot or horseback, the work of these men has never been equalled, but their system of shooting is now becoming a lost art because it was not found the best adapted to target practice. Perhaps in the course of time gun-pointing will hold sway in short-range shooting with every other variety of firearm, for the military tendency at present is to encourage rapidity of fire.

Probably it was from the Western gun-fighter that Doctor Carver, a Western man, got his idea of the correct way of sighting a shotgun. If the man with the sixshooter could hit mackerels thrown into the air, rabbits running, a man on a galloping horse while he himself was mounted, or swing his weapon on a foe with such rapidity that the eye could not follow the movements, then why couldn't a man with a shotgun place its thirty-inch pattern upon a flying bird without giving his eye to any sights? Carver believed that it could be done, and he showed the skeptical until everybody was ready to go away and do likewise.

Gun-pointing has been mis-called instinctive aiming, though in reality there is nothing instinctive about it. There can be nothing instinctive in doing a thing that we have learned to accomplish through repeating a performance thousands of times. It is merely perfecting an art that we have been acquiring from babyhood, that of being able to point the finger or something else directly at an object toward which we are fixedly looking. We might as well say that we write instinctively, because we give no thought as to what the next stroke will be. In civilized human beings training takes the place of instinct, which is a very impetuous factor, though it must be admitted that every man has inherited tendencies.

Shooting a pistol in the old Western way consisted simply in extending the hand quickly in the direction of the target and pulling on the instant. The one-hand gun-pointing is the most natural method and the easiest to acquire because we have been at it a good many years before we ever gripped a gun.

Shooting a shotgun differs from a only in that the piece is pointed with both hands in place of one, and while the method is more difficult to acquire it is steeper and more reliable, because with the butt of the weapon at the shoulder and both hands holding it, we have a firmer control than if the piece were directed entirely with the one hand. Shooting a shotgun in the Carver fashion, in its primary principle, is merely training the two hands to point at the exact spot at which the eye are looking or the brain directs, without any lost motion or focus upon sights.

Shooting a revolver in the Western manner, with movement of hand too fast for the eye to follow, is in reality juggling a pistol, and muscles and nerve must undergo the same training as those of a juggler who keeps half a dozen balls in the air with one hand. The wing-shot who aims by pointing also juggles his weapon in a way, though the training necessary to do this is not so severe because the movements are not especially rapid. Nevertheless he undergoes a degree of training that insures his weapon being aligned automatically or without conscious effort before he becomes an expert shot. When he has reached a stage where none of the movements of his piece require conscious supervision, when they are said to be instinctive, though, as we have seen, instinct has nothing whatever to do with it; it is training pure and simple.

The advantages of pointing a shotgun in place of getting the eye close down to the barrels and aligning rib and sight are these: Point your finger at an object quickly, without any effort to sight or closing an eye, and you will find that while it is directly precisely yet nevertheless you are glancing some distance above the finger. Now close one eye and you will note at once a tendency to drop the head and sight the finger. The same optical principle applies to pointing and sighting a gun; under the former system you naturally keep the barrels well down out of the line of vision but at the same time direct them at the object with exactly the same precision as in the other way.

Moreover, in pointing a gun by means of a thorough training of the hands you are in a measure independent of fit or gunstock. Indeed, in my own experience and that of others, any gun can be shot accurately so long as the droop of stock is not so great as to bring the barrels within the line of sight, or where they will interfere with a clear view of the target. Correct alignment is not nearly so dependent upon droop of stock as it is upon the position of the two hands grasping grip and fore-end.

For instance, if you are accustomed

to a gun that is grasped nearly in the line of fire, and you then attempt to shoot with one having a deep fore-end which places the left hand low, or a piece with grip set low behind the frame, you will at once note a feeling of uncertainty as to where you are pointing. I should therefore conclude that an accustomed grip and fore-stee were of as much importance as droop at comb and grip. Additionally it should be noted that if the hands are to do the pointing, unassisted by sights they should grasp the piece well apart that is with the left hand extended as far as possible without strain, and the places where they grip the arm should never vary an iota.

Given a gun that I have grown to with use, I find that I can shoot as effectively when holding my face several inches from the gunstock, really not inclining the head toward the stock in the least, but holding it perfectly erect, some inches above the line of barrels and well to one side. I have further dropped by head toward the left shoulder in place of the right and struck my bird with the same facility, proving that the hands were accomplishing their work automatically without regard to the position of the sighting eye with reference to the line of sight. Drooping the stock low on the shoulder or pinning the comb tight against the cheek made not a particle of difference so long as the automatic action of the hands were not interfered with by trying to govern them directly by means of the sight.

In gun-pointing the sight should never be seen, nor rib, nor barrel; neither should they even be thought of, for if the eye is permitted to interfere with the calculation of the brain, two bosses of equal authority are installed, with the obvious result that nothing will be accomplished. In this style of aiming the gun should be swung methodically with mechanical uniformity of movement, and the trigger pressed the moment you feel that the aim is correct. No mystery need be made of this feeling of being right, for it is merely the signal of the brain to the nerve that the work has been well accomplished. The same feeling is in evidence when a basketball pitcher has released a ball which he knows will split the pan, or when the billiardist or golf player has made a true stroke.

### THE HOBBIES OF ROYALTY

THE Lady's Realm publishes a paper on the Arts and Crafts of Princes, in which the serious diversions of Royal personages are recalled. The duke Karl-Theodor of Bavaria, chief of the Wittelsbach family, was a notable oculist. Queen Amelie of Portugal has devoted her leisure to a study of tuberculosis. Countess Leizay, daughter of the late King Leopold, has patented a device for keeping plate and dishes hot at table. Prince Henry of Prussia has patented a method of cleaning the glasses of motor-cars. The King of Bulgaria is an expert mechanic and drives his own Royal locomotive. The King of Naples is a worker in metal. The Crown Prince of Germany has served a long apprenticeship to the goldsmith's trade and is an expert worker in fine metals. He has patented a design for sleeve-links that will no come undone. The Duke of Oldenburg has patented a design for the screw of a steamship. Prince Joachim is dedicated to the blacksmith's art. Prince Friedrich signmund has qualified as a master carpenter; his brother as a master locksmith. The ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid is by craft a carpenter. The Emperor William of Germany writes both verse and drama, and paints. He is a cattle breeder, model gardener, and has a private pottery. The Queen of Roumania is a well-known writer. Prince Eugene of Sweden is a landscape painter. Archduchess Marie-Therese of Austria is an artist. The Duchess of Argyll is a sculptor. The late King Edward was a breeder of cattle.

### TONS OF DIAMONDS

AS with all precious metals and stones, the unit of weight usually employed in regard to diamond is the carat, of which one hundred and fifty-one and one-half go to make up a single ounce, Troy. To think of sack of diamonds by the ton staggers the imagination; indeed, the output of one of the greatest diamond mines in Kimberley, South Africa, from which center practically all diamonds come, is no more than half a ton annually. Recent statistics giving the output of the Kimberley mines and river diggings for the past three years place it at 8,200,000 carats, nearly a ton and three quarters. The monetary value of these diamonds was about \$75,000,000.

Since the first diamond was discovered by the banks of the Vaal in 1867, up to the present, it is estimated that the total weight of diamonds extracted from the South African mines is over fifteen tons, of a market value of fully \$500,000,000. If statistics of this sort can be depended on, only about twenty-two tons of diamonds have been mined all over the world until within the past year or two.

### PLAYING TO THE GALLERY

AN amusing and characteristic story is told of the late Sir William Agnew, one of the proprietors of Punch, who has just died. It is in connection with the Manchester Ship Canal. A meeting had been called in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to promote the great project, which was, at the time, no more than a far-away dream.

Mr. Agnew, addressing his fellow citizens, told them that they must all put their hands in their pockets if they wanted to make the thing a success. "William," shouted a working man, "see thee'st got both thy hands in thy breeches pockets. Pull 'em out and let's see what's in 'em."

The speaker pulled out his hands with a roll of paper in each.

"Them's bank notes, lads!" shouted Mr. Agnew, dropping into Lancashire

### HEAVY DRINKERS

**TOTAL ABSTAINERS**  
A recent visitor to Winnipeg was Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto. He is a duly qualified practitioner and absolutely guarantees to cure the worst case of dipsomania and the tobacco habit. Dr. McTaggart is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as a benefactor to the human race. Many nations, not in Canada alone, but in many other countries, are treating drunkards who come under their notice with Dr. McTaggart's course, and are all the time writing to the doctor and reporting cures. Dr. McTaggart has references of the very highest order. He has had his main office in the James Building, on Yonge Street, for the past eight years. He has also an office in London. Of late years he has given up his medical practice to a large extent and devoted himself to the liquor and tobacco cures. He has been selling his treatments for the past thirteen years, letters reporting cures are legion and those reporting failures are few and far between. The former letters would make interesting reading. They come from all over the world. Some were written in pencil; some in ink with a scratchy pen; some on the back of the cheapest of paper; some on the best of paper with monograms embossed; some in scrawling, ungainly type; some showing the scholar; some showing the laborer; some with nearly all the words misspelt; some in the dainty handwriting of a woman; in fact all manner of letters.

dialect, and duly deposited them in the plate on the chairman's table, amidst deafening applause.

They were not really bank notes, but Mr. Agnew loyally produced real ones on the following day, and there is no doubt that his shrewdness and ready wit did much to maintain public confidence in that wonderful undertaking.

### TOOLE'S STAMP

MR. SEYMOUR HICKS' book of reminiscences is full of good stories about himself and fellow-actors. As Mr. Hicks' first real success was when he played the young doctor in "Walker, London," he has much to say of Toole, that prince of comedians and practical jokers.

"I remember being in the city with him once when he went into the General Post Office and asked for a penny stamp. The clerk brought out a huge sheet, and Toole said, 'I want that one.' 'Which one?' said the clerk. 'That one,' said Toole, pointing to the centre one."

A long argument ensued, Toole saying that in purchasing a stamp he had a perfect right in law to choose the one he fancied, and so emphatic was he on the point that he had his way, but not before he had created a disturbance, and clerks from other counters had left their work to see what was going on."

### AN AVIATOR'S DIGNITY

AN interesting feature of the American aviation meeting at Belmont Park, which ended amid so much unpleasantness, was the number of society ladies who were flying with the aviators.

Count de Lesseps took three up and nearly had a duel with the president of the American Aero Club over the latter's playful jest that each of them must have given him a thousand dollars cheque for the privilege.

The Frenchman's retort was: "I am a gentleman, not a professional chauffeur."

MR. W. HAMILTON GIBSON, the artist, tells this as one of his experiences in New England. He was stopping at the home of a man named Galusha, where he had lodged during the preceding summer. He had observed, on his previous visit, that the Galushas were making great preparations for the annual fair at North Adams, and he was surprised to note that, at the time of his later visit, no such preparations were being made. So he asked Mr. Galusha what it meant. The old gentleman replied that there had been no crop, and that times were too hard to hold a successful fair. Mr. Gibson then turned to Mr. Galusha's grandson, Chauncey, a fine, strapping boy, and facetiously remarked: "Why, there's Chauncey; he'd make a good exhibit at any fair." "No, I wouldn't," replied Chauncey; "cause I haint got no pedigree."

### TELLS THE PUBLIC THE REASON WHY

#### QUEBEC MAN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Of Rheumatism, Gravel and Diabetes says he wants other sufferers to have the benefit of his experience

Rossan Mills, Portneuf Co., Que. (Special).—"Tell the public Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Gravel, Rheumatism and Diabetes." These are the words of Seraphin Carpentier, of this place.

"For ten years I suffered," Mr. Carpentier continues. "Then I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. Almost from the first they relieved me and now all my Gravel, Diabetes and Rheumatism have entirely left me."

"I want others to know what cured me, because I do not want them to suffer as I have suffered."

There are thousands of just such living proofs in Canada that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney Disease. If you take the disease early they will cure it easily and quickly and you will be saved much suffering. If you have neglected it and let it reach its more dangerous stages, such as Gravel, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it. They never fail.

**Shiloh's Cure**  
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents



## Birds and Agriculture

### Farming Could Not Be Successful Were It Not for the Help of the Birds

Where the birds of the field are undisturbed they tend to hold the grass insects in check. On the other hand, when the numbers of birds in the field are for any reason insufficient, the insects increase.

Here is an instance of this: Some years ago in Bridgewater, Mass., a great battle was held by the ignorant townspeople in the spring of the year and so many field birds were killed that their dead bodies were ploughed into the land for manure. The following summer whole fields of grass withered away and died. This was due solely to the fact that the number of field birds had been reduced, and in consequence the pressure which nature demands the field birds shall exert upon the field insect had been released.

Again, at one time in New Zealand it was no uncommon thing to see English grass wither up in large patches, as though scorched by fire. This was due to the work of a crane fly and click beetle, the larvae of both of which were addicted to the habit of eating the roots of the grass, just under the surface. English grass was then comparatively limited in the up-country districts, and, as there are large tracts of land in New Zealand destitute of native grasses, the depredations of these insects became a serious matter to those settlers who had stock to feed and who were relying on the English grass to feed it. It was all the more serious because the insects were without any natural check, the native birds which had kept them in subjection before the advent of the white man having been either killed or driven from the vicinity of the homesteads. So the beetles continued to make merry, to marry, and to multiply. In a corresponding ratio the grass continued to fade, to wither, and to die. Then came the English starling, and so voraciously did it feed on the larvae that soon all was green again.

When the Mormons first settled in Utah, their crops were destroyed utterly by myriads of black crickets that streamed down from the mountains. Promising fields of wheat in the morning were by evening as bare as though the land had not been sown. The first year's crop having been destroyed, the Mormons had sowed seed the second year, and again the crop promised well. But again the crickets appeared, devouring every blade of wheat, and the followers of Joseph Smith were on the verge of starvation. At this juncture Franklin's gull came by hundreds of thousands, and, feeding greedily on the crickets, freed the fields of the pest. The settlers at Salt Lake regarded the advent of the gulls as a heaven-sent miracle, and practically canonized the birds.

In the Union of South Africa it is found that near towns, where birds have been more especially persecuted and driven away, the growing of fruit and other market produce has become increasingly difficult or even impossible owing to the prevalence of insect pests which are not affected by spraying operations.

Birds unquestionably are one of man's most valuable possessions, yet it is just the possession on which he sets the least value.

### Work Together

#### Excellent Advice for the Country Boys of Today

Success in the future will depend on working together. Therefore, the boys of today must learn obedience and subordination to one another, in order that as they grow up they may co-operate. If farming is ever to be a master occupation the farmers must co-operate, find their own leaders, and stand by them.

A sense of honor and obligation is essential to success, for the same reason. The farmer of 50 years ago needed to be independent and had to decide everything for himself. The farmer of today needs to deliberate and to remain faithful to the agreement he makes with his fellow farmers.

Country boys must learn to use the materials at hand. This is the essence of living successfully in the country. You must be a creator. You must take dirt and make of it living things and even human health and courage.

The country boy must respect himself and enjoy himself. He must stand on his own feet. He must not be afraid to be poor or to live close, and he must know how to enjoy his life as it is, and to think it the best life in the world.—Warren Wilson.

### Zeppelin Raid Philosophy

There was excitement, certainly; but there was no fear—not among any class of the people. Trains were derailed, houses were stopped, and there was a host of inconvenience; yet, and many people were killed and wounded, but nobody ran away from London next morning—at all events, not many. Everybody was prepared to "stick it," to see even the ordeal through, but to remember it at the end of the business when it came to counting up the score with the enemy. What was it to have a Zeppelin sailing over London, when our men in the trenches over in Flanders and France were lying days on end under a perpetual shower of cruel shells? It was nothing.—James Milne, in the Fortnightly.

## Victoria Cross

### Rarity of the Distinction Adds to Its Splendor

The V. C., still sparingly bestowed, is an honor more gloriously gained than ever; and at each appearance of a new list of awards one may well think with a smile of the days, so short a time ago, when serious attention used to be paid to those discerning persons among us who were wont to announce to the world, including Germany, that we were a degenerate people, with the old root of valor no longer in us. It is often said, and every wearer of the V. C. knows it to be true, that the Cross is earned a hundred times without recognition for every time that it is bestowed. The taciturn private who, when asked how he won his V. C., answered that "the colonel was looking his way," expressed the consciousness of the army at large on this subject; and General Gordon went so far as to disprove of the institution altogether on the ground that there was nothing to choose in the matter of bravery among all those who were fit to wear the Queen's uniform. But that was counsel of perfection; and there is no doubt that the rarity of the distinction adds to its splendor, even in the eyes of those who best know how much true heroism goes unremarked and unrewarded.

### Discovers German Science Secrets

#### Many Trade Secrets Heretofore Held By Germans Have Been Unearthed

When the story of the war is written it will be found to contain an interesting chapter upon the part played in it by the scientific authorities of the allied nations. Already secrets relating to the manufacture of metals, gasses, guns, and submarines have been unearthed by a variety of methods outside the enquiries of the professional spy.

Professor Percy Groom, of the Imperial College of Science, has just given proof of the discovery of the German's method in the manufacture of artificial hard-wood. At the last analysis it only took a number of scientific men appointed for the purpose a short time to discover the secret and within three hours Professor Groom had made every grade of grey sycamore from the lightest silver to the darkest black.

If \$2,500 had been spent on plant it would have saved thousands of pounds on one proposition alone. He now suggests the establishment of an Imperial Timber Bureau in London in connection with an institution having not merely a timber department, but also well-equipped chemical and engineering departments and the provision of workshops. He has no doubt that by research conducted by the co-operation of piano-makers with a physicist, a steel expert, and a timber technologist, they could soon learn the secret of making pianos at the price which rendered the best German pianos so popular.

### British Flag on the Job

#### Twenty Americans Rescued at Tampico By British Navy

In a letter, Captain William J. MacDonald, of Mariners' Harbor, tells a plain story of the escape of twenty Americans from the Mexican mobs at Tampico in April, 1914, when American bluejackets were taken from a launch on the Panuco river and war with the United States seemed to be only a question of hours. Nowhere in the harbor could Captain MacDonald see the flag of his country aloft, not a warship being in sight, when he arrived with his party at the water front after a perilous journey of seventy-five miles from the interior. "But the British and German flags," the old sailor says, "were on the job," and then he tells us: "By good fortune we had the son of Captain Turner, of the Cunarder Lusitania, with us. Our flag had deserted us, but the flag of Britain sticks by its nationals. Through Turner we had the flag of the British navy carry us to safety." Twenty Americans saved by the "meteor flag of England," the flag that protects its nationals; and Old Glory nowhere in sight! Saved by the son of Captain Turner of that Lusitania that was to be sent unwarned to the bottom off Kinsale Head, with 102 Americans, men, women and children, in about a year by a German submarine, whose commander was to be decorated for the achievement and the atrocity! What bitter memories the recital brings up again! —New York Sun.

For the first time in his life the intellectual man had been lured into a museum. Among the scientific treasures shown him by his intellectual friend was a case full of stuffed birds. There was one specimen that rather interested him. He asked what it was, and was told that it was a cassowary.

"I have heard of the cassowary," said the intellectual man, "but this is not my idea of it."

"Perhaps not," said his friend, "but it is God's idea."—New York Times.

Mrs. Hiram Offen: Supposing, Bridget, I deduct from your wages the cost of all the dishes you broke? Bridget: Shure, mum, in that case it's meself 'd be like the dishes.

## Stefansson and the North-West Passage

### May Find a Different and More Practicable Commercial Route

That Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commander of the Canadian Arctic expedition, may try to negotiate the Northwest Passage by a different and what is said to be a more commercially practicable route than that which Amundsen took, is the announcement of George H. Wilkins, who has been second in command to Stefansson for the past two years.

Wilkins it was who, in an auxiliary schooner only 65 feet long, battled his way through the ice fields for 600 miles to Stefansson's relief when the explorer and the two sturdy men who accompanied him on his trip over the ice of the Arctic Ocean from Martin Point, Alaska, to Cape Alfred, Banks Land, were almost universally believed dead. He was then promoted to be second in command.

Stefansson's ship, the Polar Bear, at present lies in an advantageous position in Prince of Wales Strait. She is a staunchly built vessel, 85 feet long, and equipped with gasoline engines of 75 horse-power, and it is Stefansson's belief that if the 169 miles to Winter Harbor, across McClure Strait, can be successfully negotiated, the balance of the journey through Melville Sound, Barrow Strait, Lancaster Sound, Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, thence up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, will present no difficulties.

If Stefansson's boat is not wrecked by the ice, and the voyage is successful, it will be the first time in history that a ship has sailed from the Pacific into the Atlantic by either of the northern routes.

Wilkins reports that Stefansson now has with him 15 white men and 19 Eskimo men and women, the men to kill game, drive dog teams and assist generally in the chores, and the women to sew skin clothing for all the members of the party.

### The Rope of Four Strands

#### Why Lord Northcliffe Thinks Huns Will Fail

"I would like your opinion," I asked Lord Northcliffe, "on one point, which would be of great interest to me. I have considered this war as a rope made of four strands: 1, military; 2, economic; 3, political; 4, psychological. Both sides have these elements to consider, and the ability of either side to continue the war is dependent on its total strength or resultant force which is the rope made up of these four strands. This rope is no stronger than its weakest strand, and I want to know which element you consider most likely to fail in the German situation."

He considered the matter for a moment, then said:

"I believe the psychological strand will be the weakest in the German situation. The German people have been fed on illusions and lies, and how is the German government going to explain defeat to its people?"

"Their papers tell them that the Zeppelins have reduced London to ruins—and the French soldiers are starving."

"The other day at the front I met a former friend of mine, an officer in the German army, who had just been taken prisoner. I greeted him and asked if I could serve him. He said that he wanted nothing, that his situation as prisoner was simply a fortune of war, but he did not regret that London had been so destroyed. I assured him that it was not, but he only smiled and shook his head and said he knew positively and on the best authority that Victoria Station was laid waste. Some day people who have been so deceived will demand a reckoning. What will the Germans do when they learn the truth? Unless the German psychology breaks down or some extraordinary military act causes a crisis, the war may continue for two years more. Germany has been preparing for this war since Frederick I, and she cannot be crushed in a moment." —Jessica Lozier Payne, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

### Air Raids in Germany Coming in the Near Future

Field-Marshal French has expressed the belief that the next attempt upon London by the enemy's airships will be on a colossal scale. The continued advance of the British lines in France toward the German frontier will be the best way of dealing a blow at future attacks on London. And as indicative of what may be expected a Frenchman took an aerial trip the other day into Germany, going as far as Strassburg. He actually covered 300 miles of the enemy territory and dropped at very inconvenient points some 30 deadly bombs. He returned without any attack upon his machine. If, with the Allies' forces some considerable distance from the enemy's frontier, such a feat is possible, what may be looked for when our troops can see the rapid flowing current of the Rhine?

#### Method in His Madness

Sandy (who is working up his better half for a small loan): Ye ken weel, Maggie, if you wis tae dee, I should gang daft.

Mrs. Sandy: An' then ye'd marry again, I suppose!

Sandy: Na, na! I wouldna gang as daft as that.—Sketch.

## Irrigation in the Movies

### Educational Film Released by the Canadian Pacific Railway

A new two-reel film has just been released by the Canadian Pacific Railway with the title "Irrigation Farming," depicting scenes in the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block immediately to the east of the city of Calgary and in the vicinity of Lethbridge.

This film, which was taken during the past summer, illustrates the entire process of irrigation, which to many people is somewhat in the nature of a mystery. Making a start in the Rocky Mountains, small streams of water are seen trickling from the melting glaciers and snowfields in the neighborhood of Lake Louise, and running in due course into the Bow River. A caption "The Hotter the Weather, the Greater the Flow," explains that this system has great advantages over some systems that do not derive their water supply from glacial regions, and which, in hot weather, which is just the time that the water is needed most, are lowest in volume.

Views of the Bow River follow, showing in turn the beautiful resort Banff, the hydro-electric plant at Kananaskis Falls, and the city of Calgary, where the headgates that divert water for the irrigation of the western section of the irrigation block are seen. Then eighty miles farther, come the Bassano Dam, nearly 8,000 feet in length, which banks up the Bow River into a reservoir to supply the eastern section with water, the Brooks Aqueduct, a concrete flume two miles long that carries sufficient water to irrigate 125,000 acres across a wide valley at a height reaching a maximum of sixty feet, and other notable engineering features of the systems.

The water is successively traced from the main canals into the secondary canals that serve districts and then into the laterals that serve individual farms. Farmers are seen preparing their land for irrigation, by levelling and digging ditches. How irrigation is practically applied is illustrated by scenes showing a farmer, having prepared furrows down the fields that he intends to irrigate, placing a canvas dam in the lateral that runs by the side of or through the field, thus diverting the flow of water into these furrows. Other methods of irrigation, such as the "border" method, are also demonstrated. It is this part of the film that will probably be most educative to those people to whom irrigation, that is to say, how the water is got on the land, is a mystery.

Crops of various kinds are seen—alfalfa, grain, potatoes,—and reaping and threshing follow the sequence along. Live stock of all kinds illustrate the importance of the dairying and livestock industry in Alberta. Finally, after brief flashes of some of the industrial establishments in Calgary, such as flour mills and packing plants, in which the raw materials are converted into the finished food products, the shipment of them to consumers at home and abroad, first by train and then by steamer, is shown.

The film is being handled in Canada by the Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, and in the United States by the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Real Estate Trust Building, Washington, D.C. If it is in your neighborhood, do not fail to see it. If you want to get it displayed, please write either of these two addresses and it will be arranged if possible.

### Boy Officers

I have seen boys almost fresh from a public school in whose faces there were two personalities expressed; the one full of the light hearted, reckless, irresponsible vitality of boyhood, and the other scarred with the anxious lines of one to whom a couple of hundred exhausted and nerve shattered men have looked, and not looked in vain, for leadership and strength in their grim extremity. From a boy in such a position is required something far more difficult than personal courage. If we praise the boy soldier for his smile in the face of shells and machine guns, don't let us forget to praise still more the boy officer who, in addition to facing death on his own account, has to bear the responsibility of the lives of a hundred other men. There is many a man of undoubted courage whose nerve would fail to bear that strain. —From the Spectator (London).

### Fish Thrive on War

Fish mothers of nurseries in the North Sea have had the time of their lives in these last two years. The North Sea abounds with fish, and when the war is over it will be absolutely packed. This sounds a sweeping statement, but the fact that the number of trawlers now working is less by some three thousand than it was in peace time accounts for the overcrowded nurseries.

The quantity of fish taken from the North Sea grounds has fallen by a third since the fishing areas have been so greatly restricted.

Haddock have particularly enjoyed the rest they deserved, as for the last ten years their numbers had been sadly diminishing. When it is remembered that each female haddock produces 800,000 eggs each season, something of their increasing numbers may be guessed.

## German Propaganda Has Foothold in Spain

### Had a Good Line of Talk to Suit the Wishes of Everyone

The outbreak of war found the Spanish people utterly bewildered. An almost complete ignorance of the state of Europe, a dread of being dragged into a quarrel that they did not understand and were not prepared for, rendered them peculiarly sensitive to pressure or suggestion from whichever side it came. Such pressure and suggestion made itself felt the moment war was declared in the shape of the German propaganda, and before many days were over the country was firmly in its grip. The active and plausible gentry who operated from the German embassy in Madrid and from the office in Barcelona soon had it firmly established in the minds of Spanish clerics that the kaiser was coming to increase the power of the church, suppress free thought, and restore the temporal power of the Pope; in the heads of the officers of the army and navy that the German hosts were invincible and that their triumph would inaugurate a golden era of smart uniforms for officers and discipline for everybody else; and in the minds of the upper classes generally that the kaiser's dearest wish on the attainment of victory was to restore Gibraltar to Spain, allow her a free hand in Portugal, and make her the chief power in Morocco; that he would put a muzzle on democracy, and inculcate a wholesome respect for authority and a proper reverence for privilege.—London Times.

### Good Effect of War Diet

#### Health of Nation Has Been Improved By Eating Less

According to a medical correspondent of the Daily Mail, it is now established that people are eating less than before the war, and there are many evidences that the health of the nation has improved.

One group of patients, those in a chronic state of sluggish indigestion from over-eating and too little exercise, have largely disappeared from consulting rooms. It is too early yet to see whether the new habit of eating less is having any effect in lessening the prevalence of hardening of the arteries, kidney disease, heart troubles, gout and rheumatism.

The greatest reduction has been in meats, eggs, sugary foods, and jams. Our consumption of meats and eggs can be reduced with benefit. With sugar the case is different. There is no evidence that we eat too much of this very valuable food. Even before the war many people were in a constant state of lowered health from the lack of it. Any saving in meats, therefore, can well be expended on sugary foods.

Many people have learned by experience that a sweet dish after a meatless meal or one with a reduced ration of meat gives the same satisfying effect as a larger and heavier meal without the sweet. Some West End restaurants are taking advantage of this. Though their meat portions are reduced they give generous helpings of sweet dishes. The patron is satisfied, the restaurant saves money, and, incidentally, the patron is served with a meal much more physiologically correct.

### An Unaccepted Invitation

#### How British Tommies Made Fritz Look Foolish

A wounded machine gunner, now in hospital in England, tells a remarkably good story of how a party of British Tommies recently adopted a clever ruse which made Fritz look foolish. It was found out that it was the intention of the Huns to place more barbed wire in front of their lines that night, so about 15 men left the British trench and formed links of a human chain reaching to the German lines, which were only about a hundred yards away. The enemy were sending up no star lights, so that the Tommies, with a subaltern in charge of them, were able to crawl into position quite unnoticed. They had scarcely completed the formation of their chain before the Germans began to throw out of their trench on to the ground in front the various tools and materials they would require. The first man in the British chain grabbed them, passed them back to the man behind him, who in turn handed them on, until they were safely landed in the British trenches. By the time the British had reached their trench the German party was in the open, and the men were busily employed searching for the missing wire and tools. Suddenly a rocket lissed up from the British lines, and revealed by its pitiless light the entire party was practically wiped out by a stream of lead from a machine gun. Later during the same night a second German party attempted to get to work, with equally disastrous results. At dawn a notice board appeared over the British trench bearing, in German, the words, "If you want your wire, come and fetch it." The crestfallen Germans did not accept the invitation.

#### The Fly in the Ointment

Caller: How pleased you must be to find that your new cook is a stayer.

Hostess: My dear, don't mention it! She's a stayer, all right, but unfortunately she's not a cook.



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## LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—  
FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
TORONTO

(Conclusion.)  
CHAPTER XXIV.

When Lord Eastling and his sisters left Oare Court for Wintersand that morning, Hugo Jackson felt restless, discontented, uneasy, and after making himself exceedingly disagreeable to everybody, he gathered together as many of the morning papers as he could find, and walked off with them to the library, where he seated himself in a deep arm chair, put his feet on a big square footstool, took out his cigarette-case, and prepared to try to dissolve his ill-humor over Lady Emmeline's departure in politics.

He was very much distressed by

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the fact that he had been unable to get a final interview with Lady Emmeline, who had avoided him that morning. He was very much in love with her; but, although he had a sort of sub-consciousness that she did not dislike him, he had never been able to get her into the mood which he considered favorable to taking the plunge of a proposal.

So he sulked, and his uneasiness of mind was not assuaged in any way by the knowledge that the marriage between Lady Ursula and Paul Payne, which had been arranged at Oare Court, had turned out disastrously at this early stage.

As he turned over the pages of the Morning Post, a paragraph caught his eye which aroused his curiosity. It contained an account of an outrage committed upon a man on Westminster Bridge between ten and half-past ten on the preceding evening, and certain details in the description of the man attacked aroused his attention, and caused him to search the other papers for further particulars.

Finally he started up, in a state of great excitement, convinced that the man who had been assaulted and upon whose face some corrosive acid had been thrown, was no other than Paul Payne.

Without letting anyone know of this discovery, for he felt convinced that it was nothing less, he informed his mother that he was going up to town and would not be back till the following morning, and then caught the next train to London.

He reached Wintersand between six and seven o'clock, and had to walk to the earl's place through the driving snow.

On asking whether he could see Lady Gravenhurst, he was taken into the drawing-room, where the countess was sitting with Lady Emmeline. The girl looked up, blushing, when she saw Hugo, and after a few words expressive of surprise at seeing him again so soon, she left him with her mother.

"I've come," said he, "because I want to speak to Lady Ursula, but I thought I had better see you first, and ask you to break the news to her." He handed the cutting from the newspaper, and gave his reasons for thinking that the man assaulted was no other than Paul Payne. "You see," he added, "that she has been taken to St. Thomas's, and she ought to be told."

The countess was agitated and distressed by the news, but she showed a certain stiffness towards the bringer of it, which was, however, as nothing to the stiffness shown to him by Lord Gravenhurst, who entered the room a few moments later, and was informed of Hugo's suspicions.

The earl was curt, cold, and seemed to think that it was Hugo's fault that Lady Ursula had made an unhappy marriage, and that he was to blame for all later developments.

Hugo bore this like a lamb for some time; but by and by, when the earl thought that the young man had been squashed quite flat, Hugo plucked up his courage and protested.

"You know," he said, with a combination of mildness and firmness which seemed to the earl audacious in the extreme, "that if only Lady Ursula had shown a little more patience, this wouldn't have happened."

"And if she had not had the misfortune to make the acquaintance of a man into whose antecedents his friends ought to have made inquiries, it would have been still less likely to happen," said the earl.

"Oh, yes, I see that. Lady Ursula would have remained unmarried, and would have become a nun, or something of that sort," said Hugo, not perhaps quite aware that he was touching upon the very point Lady Gravenhurst had advanced herself in favor of the visit to Oare Court.

"Surely no marriage would have been better than such a one as this, Mr. Jackson," said Lady Gravenhurst.

"I don't agree with you," persisted Hugo staunchly. "When I first had the pleasure of meeting Lady Ursula she was more like a saint in a painted window than a living woman. Marriage has humanized her, now hasn't it?"

"Really—" began the earl, amazed at his impudence.

But Hugo went on with an engaging smile.

"After all, it's better to have to suffer something than to go through life without any sort of adventure, isn't it?" he said. "I am sorry that Payne should have turned out to have been indiscreet in his friendships, and—given to practical jokes. But, at any rate, he's a very good fellow, and awfully fond of Lady Ursula. And she looks ever so much happier and handsomer than she did before she was married," he went on firmly.

"Really—" said the earl again. But Lady Gravenhurst was rather amused by the young man's stolidity, and interested by something underneath, which she guessed was to lead to developments.

It did.

"Of course I know that it was a

great honor for him to marry one of your daughters, Lady Gravenhurst," said he, "and that he is not worthy of such an honor. But then who is? If you were to wait to find men good enough to marry Lady Ursula and—Lady Emmeline, you would have to wait for ever, wouldn't you?"

The earl began to be interested. Lady Gravenhurst was smiling a little. Hugo went on quite cheerfully: "I speak with feeling, because there is one thing I wish for more than anything else in the world myself, and that is, that I might have the honor of marrying—Lady Emmeline," he wound up nervously. "Pray don't say it's impossible; I don't know whether she even likes me, but I thought it more proper to come to you and tell you what I feel before trying to find pluck to speak to her."

"Well, that is very proper," said the earl. And the countess agreed with her husband, although she was shrewd enough to guess the truth that Hugo would have proposed long ago if he had received sufficient encouragement.

They asked him to stay to dinner, and in the meantime Lady Gravenhurst went upstairs and told Lady Ursula of the news Hugo had brought. Within ten minutes Lady Ursula was on her way to London.

Hugo, after dinner, found an opportunity at last of obtaining Lady Emmeline's views on marriage. And it began to appear that there was not so much divergence in their views, after all.

Late that evening, Paul Payne, lying swathed in bandages, in a private ward of St. Thomas's Hospital, was told that a lady was come to see him.

Speaking with difficulty, for the acid thrown by the vindictive Evans had burnt his tongue and his lips, Paul asked that she should be brought in to him.

"But tell her first," said he, "that I shan't be able to see her."

A few moments later, Lady Ursula, very white, very unsteady on her feet, was brought into the room.

Paul heard her footsteps, and held out his arms.

"Paul, Paul, forgive me," said Lady Ursula, under her breath. "I was hard, wicked, and this is what I've done to you. Forgive me! Oh, will you ever forgive me?"

He laughed faintly.

"Do you know," he whispered back, as he held her hands in his, and turned his head with its sightless eyes towards her, "that I was glad,

glad when this happened?"

"Glad?"

"Yes. Because then I knew you'd come."

The sobs seemed to try to burst her breast, as she bent over the bed and begged again for pardon.

"Child, don't talk such nonsense," said he. "You have nothing to do but to forgive me, and I'm going to earn the right to that. Oh, I am, I can tell you."

"Will you ever be able to see me again, Paul?" wailed she under her breath. "Will you ever be able to see—your child?"

"I think so, I hope so. And if I don't, why, you'll have to be content with a blind husband, Ursula, and read the papers to me, the sporting ones, too! Come, now, how will you manage that?"

He was not trying to be lively to raise her spirits; he was talking merrily because he was happy, happier, perhaps, than he had been since his marriage.

And listening to his teasing, Lady Ursula gradually dried her tears, and grew happy, too.

It was two months later than this when a station fly drew up at the door of Sir Morton Creslow's Yorkshire seat, and a tall lady, closely veiled, spoke a few words to someone inside the vehicle, got out, rang the bell, and asked to see Lady Creslow.

She was admitted, and the white-haired lady received Lady Ursula with open arms.

"I have been wondering what had become of you and why you did not visit me sooner," she said.

Lady Ursula smiled. There was a quiet radiance on her beautiful face as she said—

"I have been away at the seaside—with my husband."

Lady Creslow drew herself up.

"I thought," she said, "that you had separated."

"So far from that," said Lady Ursula, who had begun to tremble, "I have brought him with me today. I want your permission to bring him into the house."

Lady Creslow drew herself up, and the hard expression which was characteristic of her began to reappear.

"I warned you not to do that," she said drily. "It is hateful to me to have to refuse, but I must."

"You will be sorry some day, if you don't relent so far as this," said Lady Ursula. "I ask you to let him come into the old house for five minutes, to say that he has stood once more in the old home."

Lady Creslow looked searchingly into her face. The events of the past two months had not been communicated to her, and she knew nothing of Paul's misfortune.

"Has he reformed then?" she asked drily.

"He has. I can undertake to say that."

"Then let him come in and go out again. You won't expect me to receive him?"

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"Not unless you like. But you must see him," said Lady Ursula gently.

She went out of the house and returned in a few moments, with her husband leaning on her arm. His face was still scarred, and his eyes were still protected by a shade, but some measure of sight he would recover in time.

A low cry broke from Lady Creslow's lips. She came from the adjoining room, where she had been watching her long-lost son.

"Mother," he said, as she took his hands and looked with streaming eyes into his scarred face, "you will forgive me. You will have to. For she has done it, and she had more to forgive than you."

(The End.)

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week has been very mild and al-  
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cold December weather.

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The proceeds of same to be do-  
nated to the Red Cross Fund.

Sylvan Rollier, who is staying  
with Mr. and Mrs. R. Sherrick,  
had the misfortune to be kicked  
in the face by a horse on Tues-  
day morning with the result that  
several teeth were knocked out.  
As to just what other serious  
injuries occurred we have not  
yet heard. We hope for his  
speedy recovery.

Revival meetings will com-  
mence in the M.B.C. church on  
Sunday afternoon, January 14th,  
at 2 30 o'clock and at 7 30 in the  
evening, and every evening  
throughout the week at 7.30.  
Miss M. E. Chatham of Edmon-  
ton will have charge of the ser-  
vices. Everybody cordially in-  
vited.

## Elkton News

A very enjoyable and most suc-  
cessful entertainment was held at  
Elkton on December 22nd, for to-  
bacco and comforts for our boys at  
the front, although there were but  
few attended, we are proud to say  
the takings for the evening amount-  
ing to \$52.60, since then about \$20  
has been collected. A number of  
parcels has already been posted to  
the boys consisting of fleece lined,  
leather gloves, tobacco, pipes and  
candy.

We are also having another enter-  
tainment at Big Prairie on January  
12th, one-half of the proceeds to go  
to our navy and the other half to  
our soldier boys for comforts, socks,  
handkerchiefs, etc. Surely we  
won't have to beg the folks to come  
forward to help remind our boys,  
how we appreciate their sacrifices  
and enduring such terrible times  
while fighting for each one of us.  
The smallest donations will be  
thankfully received for the auction  
sale. Supper free and a dance after  
the sale. Entrance fee 50c, join  
with a good heart to make it a suc-  
cess.

God Save The King.

## Coyotes Attack Colt

Stumpf Bros. who live about  
16 miles east of town lost a valu-  
able colt about two weeks ago, it  
having been attacked by coyotes.  
It seems a pack of coyotes had  
been chasing the horses and fin-  
ally succeeded in getting the colt  
out on the ice of a nearby slough.  
then attacked and tore the animal  
open. In some way or other this  
was detected by Mr. Pete Neu-  
eldt at the time and he and  
others who were threshing near  
by immediately went to the scene  
but the beast being still alive  
and in terrible agony had to be  
shot.

## SALE OF FARM LAND BY TENDER

Sealed tenders will be received by  
the Registrar of the Land Titles Office,  
Calgary, Alberta, up to twelve o'clock  
noon on the 1st day of March A. D.  
1917, for the purchase of each of the  
following described parcels of land:

The South West quarter of Section  
Thirty four (34) in Township Thirty  
one (31) Range One (1) West of the  
Fifth Meridian, containing One Hun-  
dred and Sixty (160) acres more or less.

The North-West quarter of Section  
Twenty seven (27) in Township Thirty-  
one (31) Range one (1) West of the  
Fifth Meridian, containing One Hun-  
dred and Sixty (160) acres more or  
less.

The said property will be sold sub-  
ject to the exceptions and reservations  
in the existing Certificate of Title, and  
the taxes for the current year.

Terms of sale as to each parcel:-  
20% of the purchase price payable  
in cash on acceptance of tender; the  
sum of \$1500.00 by mortgage to the  
vendor, payable 10% annually for four  
consecutive years; the balance at the  
expiration of five years from date of  
sale, with interest at the rate of 8%  
per annum; the balance of the per-  
centage price to be paid within sixty  
days after acceptance of tender.

No tender necessarily accepted.  
Tenders shall be mailed in sealed  
envelopes marked "Tender" and ad-  
dressed to the Registrar, Land Titles  
Office, Calgary.

S. A. DICKSON,  
Solicitor for the Vendors.  
Approved,  
A. T. Kinnaird,  
Dep. Registrar.

## Auction Sale

MARTIN JACOBSEN

Under instructions from Mr. Martin  
Jacobsen, I will sell by Public Auc-  
tion at his farm on Sec. 28, Tp. 30,  
Rge. 3, W. 5th M., 10 miles west and  
4 1/2 miles south of Didsbury; 1 mile  
west and 1 1/2 miles south of Westcott;  
12 miles west of Carstairs, on

**Thursday, January 18th**  
the following, consisting of:

13 HEAD HORSES—Brown horse  
5 yrs., wgt. 1700; bay mare, in foal, 7  
yrs., wgt. 1650; roan mare, in foal, 8  
yrs., wgt. 1600; sorrel horse, 3 yrs.,  
wgt. 1600; roan mare, 3 yrs., wgt.  
1150; brown mare, in foal, 5 yrs., wgt.  
1200; bay mare, in foal, 3 yrs., wgt.  
1200; bay horse, 11 yrs., wgt. 1000.

COLTS—2 2-yr. old horse colts,  
cholece; 1 1-yr. old horse colt; sucking  
horse colt; (These colts are from  
choice heavy stock)

Grade Percheron, sorrel stallion, 7  
yrs. old.

69 HEAD CATTLE—22 A1 milk  
cows, some fresh, balance in calf; 14  
2-yr.-old steers, 6 heifers, rising 2 yrs.  
old, in calf; 26 steers and heifers, ris-  
ing 1 yr.; black bull, 3 yrs. old.

13 HEAD HOGS—Brood sow; old  
stag; 11 spring shoats, wgt. 150 lbs.

IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, Etc.  
—2 gang plows, 14 in; cultivator; hay  
rake; 2 Deering binders, 6 ft.; disc  
harrow, 8 ft.; 2 mowers, 5 ft.; lever  
harrow, 20 ft.; 2 hay racks; land pack-  
er, 12 ft.; running gear; grain drill, 16  
disc; walking plow; walking breaker,  
16 in. with truck; 2 box wagons, com-  
plete; democrat; 4 horse sweep and  
grinder; spoon scraper; magnet separ-  
ator; sewing machine; set plow har-  
ness; washer and wringer; 2 set  
breaching harness, 1 1/2 in.; 2 set de-  
mocrat harness; a number of collars  
and pads, and other articles too  
numerous to mention.

Sale to start at 11 a.m. Lunch at noon

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and un-  
der cash. On sums over that amount  
credit will be given until December  
31, 1917, on approved joint bankable  
notes bearing interest at 8 per cent.  
1 per cent. off for cash on all credit  
amounts.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer  
W. G. Liesemer, Clerk.



**King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.**  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or be-  
fore full moon. All visiting brethren  
welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary. W. M.



**DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.**  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp.  
Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.  
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

**Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.**  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler  
street. Business Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta



**W. C. GOODER**  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds, - - - Alberta

**Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.**  
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Aus-  
tin are now held by me.  
Special Attention paid to collections—  
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada  
Block.  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.**  
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office  
opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.  
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120  
Didsbury - - - Alberta

**J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's  
Hospital, Newark, N. J.  
Office and residence: One block west of  
Union Bank.

PHONE 128  
DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-  
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any  
male over 18 years old, may home-  
stead a quarter section of available Do-  
minion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan  
or Alberta. Applicant must appear in  
person at the Dominion Lands Agency  
or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry  
by proxy may be made at any Dominion  
Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on  
certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon  
and cultivation of the land in each of  
three years. A homesteader may live  
within nine miles of his homestead on a  
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain con-  
ditions. A habitable house is required  
except where residence is performed in  
the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cul-  
tivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in  
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-  
section alongside his homestead. Price  
\$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each  
of three years after earning homestead  
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.  
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as  
soon as homestead patent, on certain  
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home-  
stead right may take a purchased home-  
stead in certain districts. Price \$3.00  
per acre. Duties—Must reside six  
months in each of three years, cultivate  
50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of  
this advertisement will not be paid for.  
—1141.

## STRAYED

Strayed from Carstairs, Alberta, one  
bay gelding, branded X over diamond on  
left thigh; black gelding, branded with  
star on left thigh; bay mare, branded W  
over B on right hip; bay mare, branded  
with half moon, points up, with three  
prongs running up from center; black  
mare, no brand. Will pay \$5 per head  
for their return to Carstairs. STEELING &  
ESTES.

## TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE  
FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT  
MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

## DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by  
cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at  
the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering  
at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in pay-  
ment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in  
Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short  
date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed  
to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in  
respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of  
Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.